Emancipation Celebration - 1913

A NOVEL PERFORMANCE.

The colored prisoners of Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation October 22 by giving a musical and dramatic program which was voted a big success. So greatly pleased were the prison officials and white prisoners with the program that the performers had to give three shows. The members of the band were the only white prisoners to participate.

James Jackson, known at Clinton Prison as 7046, managed the entertainment. No. 8234 was stage director and No. 10965 was musical director. Even some of the songs were composed by colored prisoners, "Bunker Hill" making a big hit.

Through THE AGE the colored prisoners publicly thank John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons, and Warden John B. Thombly for the interest they manifested in the entertainment, furnishing piano, costumes, stage, scenery, footlights, etc.

The program:

PART I.

Overture—"Haviland's Happy Hits"....Band
Opening Chorus—"Negro Folk-lore Songs," Company
Introductory Address.....No. 8234
Address—"The Negro".....No. 10822
Medley Two Step—"Snooky Ookums" (Berlin).....Band
Quartet—"Popular Airs"..Nos. 10994, 10965, 10780, 9026
Song and Dance—"Bunker Hill"....Nos. 10009, 8853
Solo—"On the Swanee's Silv'ry Shore"..No. 8231
Sketch—"The Ham and Egg Tree"....Nos. 10373, 10356, 10994
Piano Selections .....No. 10965
Solo—"When I Lost You".....No. 10994
An Old Fashion Discourse—"Dese Dry Bones Gwine to rise ergan".....No. 7046
Solo—"Melancholy Moon".....No. 9107
Artistic Featuring of "The Red Rose Rag," by No. 10965, assisted by Nos. 10994, 10780, 9107, 9026
Medley Two Step—"Teach Me That Beautiful Love" .....Band
(Schenk, Van and Williams)

The colored citizens of New Haven, Conn. held their Emancipation celebration Sept. 25, 26 and 27th and during the three days' event hundreds of visitors from all sections of New England were present and saw what the Negro has done in art, science, literature and the industries since his emancipation fifty years ago. The celebration was held at Saum Rock Theatre, suburb of New Haven. Thursday evening a sociological conference was held, at which time the achievements of the Negro were told. Prof. W. H. Harris of New Haven, an alumnus of Yale and Harvard Universities, was the principal speaker. One of the most notable sessions was held Friday evening, when Dr. M. C. B. Mason, one of the most eloquent speakers on the American platform, thrilled the large audience in one of the most brilliant reviews ever heard in this country. Dr. Mason spoke on "A new Emancipation" in the course of which he urged the race to free itself from every reproach of slavery. The people,

said to be the largest audience seen in this section, and made up of the most cultured of the two races in this section, heard Dr. Mason plead the cause of his race. In the course of his address, Dr. Mason said; That "the race would never be fully emancipated until the Negro man had a higher respect for Negro womanhood. It is the duty of the hour for every Negro who has received light to hasten to carry that light to some one else for if you do not uplift the unfortunate, he will damn you" Dr. Mason paid one of the most glowing tributes to Lincoln ever paid the great martyr by an American orator and his address was one of inspiration.

Dr. Mason has long been regarded as one of the effective speakers of the country. During the summer he followed Senator Vardaman answering his attacks upon the race before the large Chautauqua meetings of the West. At Vinton, Iowa, Dr. Mason spoke to 15,000 people who applauded his reply to the insults of Vardaman. At Oakland, Iowa, at the conclusion of his address a committee of representative citizens waited upon him and extended to him thanks on behalf of the city for his message of love. Dr. Mason is the National Organizer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION

Senator Clapp of Minnesota Highly Commended.

[Special to The Chicago Defender.]

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 10.—On last Tuesday evening the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by the citizens of Minnesota under the auspices of the Appeal, was held with much eclat. There was a large crowd and everything was just as grand as grand could be.

J. D. Adams made the motion that a committee of seven be appointed to draft a resolution representing the sentiments of the audience. The committee was on motion increased to nine, which the chairman appointed as follows: W. R. Morris, J. Louis Ervin, W. T. Francis, Chas. S. Smith, Rev. G. W. Camp, W. F. T. Chandler, J. Q. Adams, Mrs. J. R. White, Mrs. Valdo Turner.

Senator Clapp was commended for introducing a resolution which will investigate the discrimination in the departments of the nation's capital.

Emancipation Celebration at Buffalo Ill. Monday Sept. 22.

Under the auspices of the Men's Brotherhood of Grace M. E. Church and the people of Buffalo. All of the [illegible] churches will participate.

Excellent speaking will be the feature. Judge Murray will be one of the speakers. The judge has proven to be one of the real true friends of the colored people and always participates in these affairs when permitted. A regular program will be rendered.

EMANCIPATION JUBILEE OPENS IN QUAKER CITY

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 9-25-13

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 24.—The Emancipation Proclamation Exposition opened Sunday, September 14, when Bishop L. J. Coppin preached the opening sermon before a large audience. A chorus of 2,000 voices under the direction of F. A. Clark furnished music. A feature of the exercises was the address of Harry W. Bass, of the State legislature, who introduced the bill providing for the exposition appropriation.

On Monday afternoon a mammoth street parade, participated in by 5,000 persons, was witnessed by 50,000 people. Mounted Negro policemen led the procession, and all the racial organizations were represented in the line of march. Floats representing various phases of Negro progress were shown. Maj. Andrew F. Stevens was marshal of the parade, which was two hours in passing any given point.

At the grounds the exercises were presided over by Harry W. Bass, and the principal speech was made by ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, who spoke in place of Gov. Tener. Bishop J. S. Caldwell suggested that the city be requested to give the Negroes the use of the exposition grounds for use as a park for colored people. This suggestion met the strong and vehement disapproval of the vast assemblage, who resented the idea that they would agree to the establishing of a Jim Crow park.

The exhibits are in place, and on September 22 the publication was begun of the *Emancipation News*, a daily paper giving the general news of the exposition. It is published in Machinery Hall.

WILL APPROPRIATION STRENGTHEN MACHINE?

Question Being Asked by Many Regarding Emancipation Celebration.

SAVORS OF POLITICS

N.Y. Age 5-22-13

Robert N. Wood Has Had Himself Named Chairman of Commission to Run the Proposed Celebration.

Gov. Sulzer has signed the bill appropriating $25,000 for the holding of a celebration in New York City to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. All indications are that the money has been unconsciously appropriated to strengthen the political machine of the Wood-Carr faction above all else. When the legislators passed the bill and Gov. Sulzer affixed his signature making it a law, they were under the impression that the proposed celebration was to be free of politics and that the Negro citizens of the State of New York would form a non-partisan body and work hard to make the celebration a success.

In naming the commission which is to arrange for the celebration, Robert N. Wood has had himself named chairman, although he is the leader of the United Colored Democracy of New York City. Associated prominently with him on the committee is James D. Carr, who is said to be the "power behind the throne" in the United Colored Democracy.

Much ill feeling already exists ove the personnel of the commission, a there were Republicans and Progressives who were under the impressio that the professional politician would be conspicuous by his absence as a member, and that the numerical strength of Republicans, Democrats and Progressives would be equal. The claim is made that any attempt to make the celebration a political scheme to advance the interests of a few colored Democrats would prove fatal to the success of the proposed event.

Although Robert N. Wood has never been exceedingly popular, he has been put on the defensive recently, due to the charges brought by D. E. Tobias and others, who aver that at the closing exercises of the night school, held at Public School No. 89, located at Lenox avenue, between 134th and 135th streets, Wood, in delivering the principal address declared that white people were better than colored people; that Negroes owned no railroads, bridges, etc., and until they accumulated money and became identified with large commercial interests it was nonsensical to talk about being as good as the whites. It is said that Wood reiterated this speech recently at the Equity Congress.

D. E. Tobias, who was present, took exceptions to the statement alleged to have been made by Wood, and on the following Sunday at the session of the Equity Congress challenged Wood to a public debate on the subject. At the meeting Wood defended himself, declaring that he had expected to be criticised. To date he has refused to discuss the qeustion in public with Mr. Tobias.

Although Wood has succeeded in having Go. Sulzer appoint him chairman of the Emancipation Proclamation Commission, he is said to have made the ridiculous statement to Chief Murphy, of Tammany Hall, that he had ninety-five per cent. of the enrolled colored vote lined up against Sulzer's pet primary bill.

POUGHKEEPSIE PEOPLE SHOW FINE EXHIBITS.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 12-9-13

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Much interest is shown in the emancipation celebration which opened at the A. M. E. Zion Church November 27.

The exhibits are arranged in the basement of the church and show the ingenuity and talent of the race. There is a fine showing of the homes and businesses of the colored people of Poughkeepsie and adjacent towns. There are oil paintings and original water color paintings.

M. T. B. Washington is shown some of his inventions, which include a — with doors opening automatically, a coasting brake, patent forks, kitchen utensils and other things. A room is devoted to fancy work, showing embroidery, hand-made lace, quilts, etc.

The Rev. Mr. Fox of Newburgh is showing his weighing scoop and money-changing device. There are several beautiful necklaces made by a lady in New Haven. Paul Packler has a glass case showing products of the caterer's art. Premiums will be awarded in the order of merit.

At the formal opening on Thanksgiving evening the Rev. G. W. Johnson of Brooklyn preached a Thanksgiving sermon. Friday evening being emancipation night, the Hamilton-Sleight Grand Army Post was present in a body and many of its members took part in the program. Saturday was children's day and a program was rendered by the young people in the evening.

Sunday two sermons were preached by the Rev. G. J. Joyner of New York City and one by the Rev. F. Crisdell of the Hedding M. E. Church.

The Rev. Chas. Martin of the Moravian Church, New York City, made an address on "The Black Man" on Monday evening. The Mayor-elect of the city, D. W. Wilbur, was also present and delivered an encouraging address.

One of the features of the evening programs has been a rendition of the Underground Railway. The characters represented were: Frederick Douglas, helping the people to escape; Harriet Tubman, conducting the slaves to different stations of the Underground Railway; Abraham Lincoln, freeing the slaves. The celebration wil close Wednesday evening with a grand concert representing the past, present and future.

The Rev. B. Judd and his large committee of helpers are making this celebration a grand success. The judges come from the art department of the largest warehouse in the city and are ripe in experience along this line.

PRIZES AWARDED BY N. J. CELEBRATION

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 10-23-13

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 22.—The following exhibitors who participated in the

celebration at Atlantic City from October 6 to 12 have been awarded prizes by the Committee on Awards of the New Jersey Emancipation Celebration Commission:

Poultry—G. R. Jefferson, Cape May, firts prize; Bordentown School, second prize; Red Top Poultry Farm, Bridgeton, third prize.

Carpentry—Herbert Lewis, Montclair, first prize; Henderson Construction Co., second prize.

Inventions—Rev. S. W. Smith, Jersey City, railroad switch, first prize; A. T. Raiford, Madison, sash lock, second prize; H. W. Barrett, Orange, emblem, third prize.

Makers of Regalia—Mme. Alicia Holbart, Atlantic City, first prize; Mme. M. Duncan, Orange, second prize.

Attractiveness of Business Booths—Metropolitan Mutual Benefit Association, Newark, N. J., first prize; Bourne's Pharmacy, Atlantic City, second prize; Lassiter's Chiropody, Atlantic City, third prize.

Artists—Mrs. Van Buren, Pleasantville, water color; Miss Ada Johnson, Plainfield, aged 14, china painting; William Graham, Trenton, crayon; Bertina Lee, Trenton, sculpture; William Pope, Atlantic City, oil.

Amateur Embroiderers—Miss Ellen Morris, Camden, first prize; Mrs. Louise White, Trenton, second prize; Mrs. Branch, Camden, third prize.

Professional Embroiderers—Mrs. Page and Mrs. Duncan, tied for first prize; Mrs. Saunders, Newark, second prize.

Dressmakers—Miss Cobbs, Plainfield; Anna McNeal, Trenton; Hannah Low, Trenton.

Manual Training in Schools—Berean Industrial School, Philadelphia; Jordantown School, Camden County; Bordentown School, Bordentown; Homestead School, Camden.

Wood Carving—W. A. Waters, Brighton Casino, Atlantic City; C. Lucas, Bayolme High School.

Big Jubilee Closes

Great Celebration of Fifty Years' Freedom Ends in a Blaze of Glory. Thousands of Persons Watch the Industrial and Educational Parade. Noted Speakers Make Addresses.

In a most befitting manner, the Negroes of Boyle County celebrated their fifty years freedom with a week of Jubilee meetings. Many exhibits from the farm, the factory, the school and the home were on display and prizes were awarded the best of these exhibits. Pastor Wood of First Baptist Church, who planned and managed the Jubilee Celebration called for a Jubilee choir of one hundred voices to furnish music for the occasion; and this choir, assisted by the Logantown brass band, cheered the throngs that attended the exercises. The songs consisted of Jubile melodies, patriotic songs, solos, quartettes, etc. The choir was largely complimented for its good singing.

Able addresses were made by Drs. C. S Morris, Norfolk, Va.; Wm. Beckham, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. J. E. Givens, Louisville, Ky., and local talent of Danville. The exercises were attended by white and colored people all of whom spoke in the highest terms of the exhibits and the exercises. The grand Industrial and Educational parade took place on Monday, Sept 29th. The local papers said there were about 100 vehicles in this parade. Thousands of persons from all the adjoining counties watched this parade and cheered to the echo the beautiful designs. Over five-hundred school children paraded, waving banners and singing patriotic and school songs. Much credit is due Prof. J. W. Bate his faculty, and the teachers of the county for the excellent school parade. This celebration in a most emphatic manner portrayed the fifty years progress of our people. No one could look on the displays without a feeling of pride in the advancement and achievements of a people who fifty years ago were emancipated and set adrift with not where to lay their heads; but today own nearly a billion dollars worth of property. Fifty years ago they had no schools; today nearly seventy per cent of them can read and write. It is safe to say that from this celebration the young will recieve inspiration to go forth and carve a worthy destiny out of the future.

This Jubilee closes the first fifty years of the Negro's progress in a state of freedom; may we all hope that in the next fifty he may quadruple this progress in education, in good, clean pure homes, in christian life, in good citizenship and in the acquisition of wealth.

Selma Negro Again Honored.

Prof. R. B. Hudson's many white friends in Selma have been pleased to learn that he has again been elected secretary of the National Baptist Convention which has been in session in Nashville, Tenn., during the past few days. Prof. Hudson has held the position to which he was re-elected in Nashville last night for several years past, and is in the opinion of the officers of the association the best secretary the body has ever had. He has had charge of the work of over 2,000,000 Baptists in the United States. Prof. Hudson-who is principal of the Clark school of this city has also represented the convention at one of the conventions held a few years ago in Scotland and will go abroad as a delegate to another international convention next summer.

TROY, N. Y.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Fifty years of emancipation were celebrated Wednesday evening at a banquet held at Harmony Hall by the Men's League of A. M. E. Zion Church. The gathering was one of representative colored people of the city and the hall presented a scene of splendor inits lavish decorations including a large American flag displayed across the front of the hall.

The banquet opened with a prayer by the Rev. James G. Carlile, of the Liberty Street Presbyterian Church. Attorney John J. Mackrell, president of the Common Council, was the first speaker, arousing much applause by his reference to Abraham Lincoln. Mayo Cornelius F. Burns followed with remarks upon the progress made by the colored race and of the good citizens it has given Troy.

The principal speaker of the evening was Hon. Wesley O. Howard, Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justice Howard began his speech by asserting that he was no stranger to the colored people of Troy and paid high tribute to the race in commenting upon the achievements being made. The only advancement which seemed slow to him was the way of saving money. This, he said, appeared to be hard for the colored race to acquire. The Justice's reference to Abraham Lincoln, Booker T. Washington and Toussaint L. Ouverture brought continued applause.

Attorney Frederick A. Chew spoke of the emancipation of the Negro race by President Lincoln.

John J. Epps presided in an able manner as toastmaster.

Musical numbers were rendered by

COMMISSIONERS QUARREL REFUSE TO SIGN REPORT

Ill feeling has once more cropped out in the Emancipation Commission, as several commissioners have flatly refused to sign the report prepared for the scrutiny of State Comptroller Sohmer. The exact reasons as to why some of the commissioners are opposed to signing the report have not been given out, but it is known that they hesitate to attach their signatures to the document.

It has just come to light that aside from the $25,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the holding of the recent exposition that an additional $3,224 was appropriated a few weeks ago, shortly before the adjournment of the last Legislature.

The report prepared for Comptroller Sohmer is said to show that $8,000 was taken in as gate receipts, etc., by the commissioners at the exposition. Together with the two appropriations made by the Legislature, the amount of money the commissioners admit handling totals $36,000, most of which is said to have been paid out in salaries.

There are many complaints being made by former employees of the exposition that they have not been paid what is due them.

ILLINOIS HAS TWO RIVAL COMMISSIONS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2.—Members of the Emancipation Proclamation Commission appointed by Gov. Dunne some months ago to arrange for the holding of an exposition in 1915, are having their troubles. A new committee has come forward, which is branded an "unofficial" by Gov Dunne's appointees.

It is claimed that Beauregard F Moseley, a colored lawyer of this city, has formed a rival organization The "unofficial" commission advertised a big entertainment and dance for Thanksgiving evening at the Seventh Regiment armory. Among the features advertised were the "tango," "lame duck" and "Brazilian" dances. the members of the "official" commission were elated, for only a few persons attended the dance.

The members of the commission appointed by Gov. Dunne have issued a statement setting forth that the other Emancipation Commission is not the real article. The document is signed by Samuel Fallows, president; Susan Lawrence Joergen-Dahl, vice-president; George W. Ford, treasurer; A. Carey, John Dailey and R. R. Jackson.

RIVAL CELEBRATION PA[illegible]

Attempt of Private Persons to Effect Unofficial Celebration of Half Century of Freedom Fails Ignominiously—Official Commission Appointed by Governor Dunne Issues Letter Warning Public Not to Get the Commission Authorized by the Legislature Mixed with a Private Affair Which Advertises Tango and Lame Duck Dances.

Special to The Freeman.

Chicago, December 7.

Last June the Legislature of the State of Illinois made an appropriation of $25,000 to provide for a suitable celebration of the "half century of freedom" and Governor Dunne was authorized to appoint a commission to arrange for the holding of a celebration and exposition. The commission appointed by the Governor of Illinois consists of:

Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., president.

Mrs. Susan Lawrence Joergen-Dahl, vice-president.

Major George W. Ford, treasurer.

Rev. A. J. Carey, A. M., D. D., Ph. D., pastor Institutional church.

Hon. John Dailey, member of the Legislature.

Hon. R. R. Jackson, member of the Legislature.

Hon. W. Duff Piercy, member of the Legislature.

Hon. Medill McCormick, member of the Legislature.

Beauregard F. Moseley, a Chicago lawyer, attempted to move heaven and earth to be appointed a member of the commission and because Governor Dunne did not see fit to make the appointment, Mr. Moseley became very indignant and organized a rival association. It was the intention of the promoters to provide the money necessary for the movement by giving entertainments and soliciting from the public. Money had been provided by appropriation for the official celebration and of course the rival scheme was bound to fall, and it came down with a dull thud. The promoters advertised that the project would be launched on Thanksgiving night with a grand ball at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The announcements stated that there would be 100 tango, lame duck and Brazilian dancers. There were to be speeches by some of the most prominent people in the political and social uplift world. The leaders of Caucasian Chicago society, resplendent with diamonds, were to loll in the boxes while a long string of patrons and patronesses and others in Afro-American high society were to go through the intricacies of the grand march. Only one of the persons advertised to appear came to the hall and he did not remain long. There were not more than one hundred people in the immense hall, including the committees and the band. At 11 o'clock the Eighth Regiment Band packed its instruments and demanded its pay, when the janitor put out the lights.

NOT GUILTY VERDICT IN HARRIS-BASS CASE.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10.—In the case of Lorenzo Harris vs. Harry W. Bass for the larceny by bailee of a contract and check for $500 from Harris who is a sculptor, which grew out of a contract for two statues for the Emancipation Proclamation Commission, a verdict of not guilty was brought in by agreement between counsel, as it was agreed that the dispute properly belonged in the civil courts, and not the criminal.

Emancipation Celebration – 1913

ILLINOIS EMANCIPATION CELEBRATED.

The Illinois Commission on the Half-century of Negro Freedom has issued a full outline of the work which the commission has undertaken. The pamphlet was prepared by Thomas W. Swann, the secretary of the commission. Rev. A. J. Carey, of Chicago, is a prominent member of the commission. Among other things the pamphlet conveys the following useful information:

"In numbers too large to mention, the importance and significance of such a celebration is appreciated by the people of Illinois. While five years ago Governor Deneen emphasized in a public address the educational value of the Half-Century Exposition idea to allay race prejudice, growing out of the widespread unfamiliarity with the Negro's general social progress, it was the good fortune of Governor Deneen and the 48th Illinois General Assembly to consummate practically this noble and beneficent enterprise, by the passage of a bill creating a commission and making an appropriation for an exhibition and celebration to be held in the year 1915.

"The work of the celebration and exposition in Illinois has been divided into six general departments, as follows:

"(1) Department of Religion.
"(2) Department of Education.
"(3) Department of Military affairs.
"(4) Department of Industry.
"(5) Department of Social Progress, and the
"(6) Miscellaneous Department.

"With a number of subordinate bureaus, all departments will organize with a departmental staff."

The celebration will be held in August, 1915.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN CHICAGO

Negro National Semi-Centennial and Exposition Assured.

August 31 to September, 1915, at Chicago, U. S. A.

On the return to the city this week of Hon. Beauregard F. Moseley, president of the Negro National Semi-Centennial Exposition Association, renewed efforts were launched to insure the holding of a National Negro Exposition by the Negroes themselves, here in this city in August and September, 1915. The constitution and by-laws to govern the national undertaking will soon be ready for the printer in the meantime some definite arrangements will be made at Tuesday (Sept. 9) meeting, to be held at 2830 State street, for state organization. All members are requested to be present. The Chicago Negro Press Bureau is especially invited and will attend, and the best thought of the best Negroes of the race will be given and, we hope, acted upon, for it is up to the Negro race to prove by their conduct in this matter their worth as men and women in managing and controlling an exposition of the product of the Negro's hand and brain in the last 50 years. Let the race get together and give, in fact as well as in name, a national exposition by a concerted movement all along the line by Negroes.

Harry W. Bass, who has been the chief promoter o fthe scheme in Pennsylvania for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the colored people's freedom, is having quite a time in explaining what has become of the $20,000 voted for that purpose. A legislative committee waited on him, but Harry could only produce vouchers for $10,000. This, with his balance of $4,000, made him shy $6,000. He says that he needs only a little time to straighten out matters.

From what is understood but very little headway has been made, if any at all, beyond a suite of room for the meetings of "de bode." According to the Courant of Philadelphia, the members had no idea where the thing is to be pulled off. No site has been selected. Now it is said the time is too short and that the $4,000 on hand is too small an amount to do anything with. The $10,000, it seems, has been ineffectively spent.

NEW JERSEY COMMISSION IS NOW SEEKING FUNDS

7-10-13
N.Y.N.D.A.

Legislature Fails to Make an Additional Appropriation as Asked

EXPOSITION ON SMALL SCALE

Celebration Will Be Held at Young's Pier, Atlantic City, at a Cost of $2,500, Owing to Money Shortage.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation will be celebrated by the citizens of New Jersey in September at Young's Pier, Atlantic City, the celebration to last one week, at a proposed expenditure of $2,500. The arrangements are in the hands of a commission appointed by the State, consisting of three Negroes and four white men.

The white men are J. H. Hampton, chairman, Boonton; T. C. Sensor, State Superintendent of Schools, secretary, Trenton; Wm. Riddle, Mayor of Atlantic City; W. C. Lesler, Trenton. The Negroes are Dr. C. T. Branch, Camden; Dr. W. I. Roundtree, Trenton; the Rev. A. Mark Harris, Jersey City. Headquarters of the commission are in the Mechanics' Building, East State street, Trenton, with J. M. Queen as stenographer.

The State appropriated $20,000 for the celebration, $10,000 to be available during 1912, and $10,000 during 1913. It was originally provided that the celebration should be held conjointly with the Philadelphia celebration, but because the Jerseyites became dissatisfied at the recognition accorded them by the Philadelphia commission, the plan was dropped. Only $2,000, mostly paid out in salaries, was used of the first $10,000, the balance of $8,000 reverting to the State's treasury under the act appropriating the money. After the severance of ties with the Philadelphia celebration, the New Jersey Legislature was appealed to and an act passed giving the Jersey commission authority to proceed with the celebration in New Jersey. An additional appropriation of $15,000 was asked for, with the return of the $8,000 which had reverted, but this request was refused and the commission had to be satisfied with the $10,000 available during 1913 to work with.

Quite a Sum for Salaries.

Up to this time about $5,000 of this sum has been expended. A civil service examination for organizers was held, with the result that the Rev. Solomon Porter Hood, of Trenton, was appointed chief organizer at a salary of $100 a month, with $25 monthly for traveling expenses; Allain Locke, of Camden, who stood at the head of the list in the examination; Counselor E. R Haynes, of Jersey City, who stood third; the Rev. John A. White, of Trenton, and Mrs. Pauline Baxter, of Newark, were appointed as assistant organizers, at a salary of $75 a month, with allowance of $25 for traveling expenses. These appointments were made in September, 1912. Mr. Haynes served until March, 1913, when he was dropped because, it is alleged, his services were not satisfactory to the commission. After being appointed as an organizer, Mr. Locke accepted a position of the faculty of Howard University, Washington, but continued to draw his salary from the Emancipation Commission of New Jersey.

It is reported that at least one of the members of the commission questioned Mr. Locke's ability to give the commission service commensurate with the salary paid him, his duties with Howard necessarily requiring his presence in Washington the major portion of the time. The chief organizer, however, it is said, championed Mr. Locke's cause, and declared that his duties as organizer only required his presence in New Jersey about twice a week, and that he filled all his engagements. As a consequence, Mr. Locke continued to draw his salary and traveling allowance from the commission, and, of course, his salary from Howard University.

A Paucity of Results.

The commission has not had altogether plain sailing. Dissension has come into its ranks from various sources from time to time, to such an extent, it is said, that at one time Dr. Roundtree, one of the colored members, and Mr. Sensor, the white secretary, were not even on speaking terms. One of the organizers is reported to have said on occasions that he was having his salary and expenses "handed to him" without having to work for it—that it was the softest "graft" he had ever had. One of the commissioners is reported as saying that the secretary dominated the commission and on frequent occasions had dictated to the organizers the policy to be pursued without paying his fellow-members the compliment of consulting them. This commissioner intimated that the chief organizer, in fact, was being controlled and influenced entirely by the secretary.

Negro Fellowship League's Fifth Annual Celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Negro Fellowship League is making great preparations for the celebration of its fifth annual meeting, at Orchestra Hall January 1, 1914. Every year since it has been an organization the league has a public annual meeting, at which time the taking effect of the Emancipation Proclamation was especially honored. Every year they had a speaker of national fame, and this year promises to be no exception to the rule; besides which, the Negro Fellowship League Chorus of one hundred voices will make a specialty of folk songs. It was this chorus which last year created a sensation in Orchestra Hall by its wonderful rendition of Negro melodies before an audience of 3,000 persons. They gave this most successful rendition under the direction of Mr. James A. Mundy, musical director of the Negro Fellowship League.

The celebration this year will be in Orchestra Hall, as last year. An admission fee will be charged this year to defray the expenses of the meeting. The leading patrons are Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Mary E. Wilmarth, Mrs. Frank McMullen, head of the Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. George Bass, president of the Chicago Woman's Club; Mrs. Daniel H. Williams, Mrs. Edward H. Morris, Mrs. Daniel Jackson, Mrs. Elizabeth Linsey Davis, Mrs. Cordelia West, Mrs. Celia Parker Wooley, Mrs. T. G. Macon, Mrs. Clara Johnson, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, and other noted women.

Emancipation Of The Negro

Interesting Exhibit at Greenwood Pa As Feature of Baptist Convention

One of the most interesting features the National Baptist Convention is t emancipation exhibit at Greenwood Pa Every afternoon, thousands of people journeyed to that place to hear inspiring addresses from both white and colored speakers portraying the wonderful progress the race has made since the emancipation.

This progress is shown more prominently in these exhibits perhaps than in the addresses, because they are the visible evidences.

The largest and most conspicuous exhibit is that from the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama, and it contained much that shows the splendid work this school is doing. The exhibits embrace the products of all the industrial departments, and they have been visited and commended by great crowds during the week. Tennessee, Florida, Kansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Illinois have a large number of pictures of churches, showing the progress of the race, which are unusually interesting. Those pictures showing the transition from the old log church and the log cabin to the modern church and the modern home, are something remarkable.

In the Kentucky exhibit is a collection of minutes of the General Association of Colored Baptists of that State from 1865 to 1912, and a compendium showing the place and time of meeting, the officers and preachers of annual sermons, the number of churches and members, with the amount of money raised each year from 1865 to 1913.

The Bethel Baptist Church, Jacksonville, Fla, also has a most interesting exhibit, showing its manifold work with its industrial school, Old Folks' Home, Orphans Home and Hospital. There is much of hope and encouragement in all these exhibits and shows the wonderful progress of the race during the fifty years of freedom.—Nashville Banner.

WILSON REVIEWS SCHOOL CHILDREN AT MOBILE.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 11-6-13

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 4.—During the recent visit of President Wilson to Mobile where he addressed the Southern Commercial Congress, he reviewed the Negro school children of the public and private schools. The school children were followed in line by the Emancipation Association of Mobile in a body. Schools were desiginated by banners and every one in line carried a flag which was waved as patriotic songs were sung **in passing before the Nation's Chief Executive.**

At 8 o'clock at night the Emancipation Association celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Freedom of the Ne-

pro in Big Zion Church. Hon. J. C. Napier, former Register of the Treasury was the orator. The officers of the Negro Association are: C. W. Allen, president; Edmund Turner, secretary; members of the Executive Committee—A. N. Johson, chairman; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, Dr. W. F. Hannum, Rev. Leath Louis Brown, J E. Carter. Program Committee: Prof. W. A. Caldwell of Owens School, chairman; W. H. Brazier, Principal of Council School; J. C. Banks, Wilson Lang, T. A. Rickart.

WHEATON A PERRY ORATOR

The famous Lawyer and Former Member of Minnesota Legislature to Speak at Monument Exercises at Buffalo.

J. Frank Wheaton, the able and famous senior member of the law firm of Wheaton, Morton & Snead, 17 West 135th street, and a former member of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, has been extended an invitation by Director William H. Talbert to address the citizens of Buffalo at the national dedication of Perry's monument which will be held there in a few weeks. Lawyer Wheaton has written Director Talbert assuring him that he will be present unless prevented by matters over which he has no control.

From PRESS

Address: New York

Date SEP 21 1913

Negroes to Hold A Big Exposition

PROGRESS from the day the ancestors of the negro race clattered their tom toms in African jungles to the present status of power and wealth in the North American Continent will be typified in the National Emancipation Exposition to be conducted in New York City from October 22 to 31. No greater advancement in animate life will be chronicled than the mammoth exhibit covering every branch of industry, education, religion and sociological conditions. It will commemorate the liberation of the slaves of the South—a semi-centennial of Lincoln's memorable emancipation proclamation.

This exposition and congress will be held in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-first street and Columbus avenue. The entire building will be given over to a display of handicraft and evidence of mental development. Not the least incident of this Nation-wide conclave will be a pageant illustrative of life and industry from the slave-trading era of Africa to the present period of enlightenment.

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Colored Race Interested.

Members of the colored race from every city and hamlet in the United States are evidencing an interest in this forthcoming exhibition that presages the greatest gathering of negroes ever recorded in the history of the Nation. From every section of the republic exhibits and personal demonstrators have been solicited. From the chief negro educational institutions in the land are coming the foremost educators with messages of enlightenment and unfolding opportunities for further advancement.

Already a corps of experts are engaged in planning and arranging for this industrial spectacle, which is calculated to appeal to the interest of every citizen of New York. From Tuskegee Institute comes M. N. Work, head of the Department of Statistics and Research, who is engaged in assisting W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, chairman of the Exhibition Committee, in arranging the displays in the armory.

Richard Brown, a celebrated colored artist and designer, is engaged in the construction in miniature and color of a replica of the armory hall and the various costumes and floats for the educational pageant. Hundreds of sketches are the guides for the modeling of this vast panorama of exhibits and colorful attractions.

Chairman Du Bois is editor of The Crisis, a monthly magazine published by the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," a periodical that is widely read and has a strong influence throughout the United States and civilized Europe. Mr. Du Bois is known personally in almost every community and city in the United States, where he has appeared for many years upon the lecture platform.

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State Gave $25,000.

The Legislature of New York appropriated $25,000 for this exhibition which, it is estimated, will cost the producers close to $100,000. With this sum guaranteed, exhibitions are being obtained at heavy expense from many regions in which the negro has figured in history for the last half century.

"We are attempting to make this exposition representative of every phase of life connected with the negro race," says Chairman Du Bois." I can't recall any proposition laid out on so gigantic a scale, and we hope to be able to interest the entire United States.

"In many cities of the United States the colored man has erected and is conducting vast manufacturing establishments or controlling big business. In one of our booths we propose to display by models the largest buildings and the greatest industrial plants now controlled by the negro.

"Another section will be devoted to agriculture and its allied industries. We shall reproduce gardens and plantations and the most modern farms, with miniature examples of the machinery used to-day as compared to that of fifty years ago. The production of cotton from long before war days to the present time, with the consequent development in machinery, will be amply typified.

"Manufacture and invention have an important place in the progress of the colored race.

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Place for Woman's Work.

"Education will have an important poistion in the exhibition. It is due to education that much of the colored race's prestige of to-day is due. Models of the chief college, lesser institutions in many cities and actual scenes from class rooms will be reproduced.

"In addition to the exposition there will be a congress, with delegates from every State. This congress will include many conferences on various subjects. There will be an athletic meet, which promises to bring forward the best in the lines of sports to be found in the colored race.

"We also expect to make our Clef Club concerts the greatest ever attempted and a musical treat for those who enjoy melody.

"The pageant will be spectacular and will require 250 characters. The music for it has been written by Major Charles Young, the highest ranking colored man in the United States Army.

"There will be many other attractions too numerous to mention. We are arranging what virtually is a Hall of Fame in which will be the pictures of persons, both living and dead, who have contributed most to the advancement of the negro."

COMMISSION'S MONEY HELD UP

Wood-Carr Faction Averse to Conceding that Taylor is Vice Chairman

Age 7-3-13

J. H. TAYLOR IS UPHELD

State Comptroller and Bank Will Not Recognize Requisitions Unless Signed by New Vice Chairman.

COMMISSION WITHOUT HOME

Furniture Put on the Sidewalk Because Commissioners Were Unable to Pay Rent—Effects Now at Democratic Headquarters.

The Wood-Carr faction, which has been running the Emancipation Commission with a high hand, has met its Waterloo in J. Henry Taylor, who was recently appointed vice-chairman of the commission by Gov. Sulzer to succeed Sumner H. Lark, resigned. The Wood-Carr faction refused to recognize Mr. Taylor as vice-chairman, despite the edict of the Governor, maintaining that James D. Carr was the real vice-chairman of the commission. So Tuesday J. Henry Taylor set about to know who was who, and did his work with neatness and dispatch.

Tuesday morning, accompanied by his attorney, Louis A. Leavelle, 174 W. 135th street, Mr. Taylor called on the officers of the Fifth Avenue Bank and served notice as vice-chairman of the commission that there would be trouble if the bank cashed any more requisitions not signed by him. The State Comptroller a short time ago deposited $2,500 in the bank to the credit of the commission.

Vice-Chairman Taylor and his attorney also visited Deputy State Comptroller Wallace S. Fraser, and Mr. Taylor presented his certificate showing that he had been named vice-chairman of the commission by Gov. Sulzer. The Deputy State Comptroller, after a conference with the visitors, announced that in the future he would not honor any requisitions against the $25,000 appropriated by the State for the holding of the celebration unless signed by Wood and Taylor

Furniture on Sidewalk.

While Vice-Chairman Taylor was having his status determined by the State and bank officials the Wood-Carr faction was having its troubles in Harlem. At a meeting held Monday evening it was decided to move from the Victoria Apartments to a store on Lenox avenue between 135th and 136th streets. The building is leased by a Chinaman, who runs a restaurant on the second floor and sublets the first floor. When the office furniture of the commission was moved Monday afternoon from the Victoria Apartments to the Lenox avenue store the Chinaman at once asked for the first month's rent. When he did not receive it he had the furniture put on the sidewalk.

As the commissioners had no rent money, and as the bank officials have ruled that they will honor no requisitions unless bearing the name of Vice-Chairman Taylor, the commission is without funds and is also without a home. To make matters worse, John M. Royall now threatens to sue the commission for breaking the Victoria Apartment lease.

The furniture of the commission has been removed to the headquarters of the United Colored Democracy in 136th street, near Lenox avenue. At the monthly smoker of the United Colored Democracy, held Tuesday evening, an air of depression prevailed which was not due to the extreme heat. Many present had in their pockets checks from the commission which had been signed by Wood and Carr. But they were not worth a cent, as Vice-Chairman Taylor's name was not on them.

Out of the $2,500 placed in the Fifth Avenue Bank by the State Comptroller for the use of the commission $1,639 is still on deposit. Unless the Wood-Carr faction concedes that Tayor is vice-chairman there is no telling how long the balance will remain in the bank.

In the meantime the work of the commission is at a standstill. Although the celebration is to be held in October, the commission has done nothing except theorize, allowing one member to tell his plans about bringing exhibits from Africa and holding a sociological conference. At Monday evening's meeting of the commission the commissioners quarreled until early Tuesday morning. The most important piece of business transacted was the putting through of a resolution resolving to move from the Victoria Apartments.

Although a publicity department is invariably established to effectively advertise an exposition, the advertising end has been gobbled up by one man who has seen that his publication, although a monthly, has gotten the bulk of the advertising at a fancy rate. The weekly papers have been given but scant consideration.

Rev. D. J. Sullivan, D. D.
Pastor of West Florida College
Montgomery, Ala.

Emancipatio Celebration – 1913

FIFTY YEARS OF FREEDOM

Tuskegee Student 10-4-13

Principal Washington spoke Friday evening, September 19, 1913, at Ryman Auditorium, Nashville, Tennessee, before the National Baptist Convention. So many persons have requested copies of this address, and since it will hardly be printed in pamphlet form, we are re-printing most of it in this issue of The Student. He said, in part:

This is the twelfth time you have invited me to deliver an address before the National Baptist Convention which, in my opinion, is the largest delegated organization of our race in this country, and, I believe, anywhere in the world.

There is a tremendous responsibility involved in bringing together so large a body of our race once a year. There is responsibility for the expenses of travel and entertainment, responsibility for the loss of valuable time away from one's occupations. How can you make this great gathering so valuable to our race and to our country that everyone will feel that the time and money spent in coming here is worth while?

More and more in an increasing measure the Christian Church has got to face the social problems of the day. The church, in an increasing degree, must realize that the problem today is to save the soul of the man by saving the body.

I am glad that I have an opportunity in addressing this important organization here in the proud capital of the State of Tennessee, in connection with the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the freedom of our race. There is in the city of Nashville, by reason of the liberal spirit shown by the white people and the unusual opportunities for education of our race, perhaps the most advanced group of our people, all things considered, to be found anywhere in the South. This, then, I repeat, is a fitting place and a fitting occasion in which to consider some of the achievements of the past and some of the problems of the future.

What we have accomplished during the past fifty years has been largely through the influence and guidance of the church. What we are to attain to in the near future is going to be largely the result of the influence and teachings of the church.

Surviving Physically

One thing stands out definite, clear, and distinct in the way of achievement during the last fifty years. We have proven to the world that we can survive from a physical point of view in a state of freedom. There were not a few who predicted more than fifty years ago when the Negro was made free, that he would disappear as a race. At the beginning of our freedom we numbered four millions. After fifty years of freedom we now number over ten millions, a population larger than that of the whole of Canada and twice as large as that of Australia. We have in the United States as many of our people as there are persons, all told, in Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Denmark.

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We have not only proven that we could survive in a state of freedom, but that we could live in the presence of the white man and imbibe something from his civilization at every point of contact that has made us stronger, better and more useful citizens. When the white man touched the native Australian years ago, the Australian began to disappear. The same was true of the Hawaiian, the same of the American Indian; but the Negro, unlike any of these, flourishes and prospers in the presence of the white man's civilization.

Supporting Ourselves

We have not only survived, but have proven to the world, from an economic point of view, that we could support ourselves. There were not a few who predicted before our freedom began that we would prove, as a race, a perpetual burden on the pocketbook of the nation; that we would not clothe, feed, or shelter ourselves.

During all the fifty years of the freedom of our race since the days of Reconstruction, we have never called, as a race, upon Congress to provide for a single dollar to be used in providing either food, clothing, or shelter for our people. We have not only done this, but we have accumulated something over $700,000,000 worth of property upon which we pay taxes in this country.

No other emancipated people have made so great progress in so short a time. The Russian serfs were emancipated in 1861. Fifty years after it was found that 14,000,000 of them had accumulated about $500,000,000 worth of property, or about $36 per capita, an average of $200 per family. Fifty years after their emancipation only about 30 per cent of the Russian peasants were able to read and write. After fifty years of freedom the ten million Negroes in the United States have accumulated over $700,000,000 worth of property, or about $70 per capita, which is an average of $350 per family. After fifty years of freedom 70 per cent of them have some education in books.

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We have met another severe test, and that is the test of being able to work together in harness in organized capacities. This is proven by the fact that we have over 6,300 churches, with over 3,000,000 members. We have over 18,000 Baptist churches with as many Sunday Schools.

The numerous fraternal and secret organizations which are maintained by our race is another indication of our ability to work in harness, to pull together in organized capacity. There are at least 3,000,000 of our people who belong to some of these secret and fraternal organizations.

We have organized and now sustain 63 banks in various parts of the country, another indication of our ability to work in harness.

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So much for the past. What about the problems of the future? Many of the strongest and most powerful leaders who are before me tonight in this audience, must realize, as I said a minute ago, that the church in an increasing degree has got to concern itself with the social problems that exist in the community where the church is located. Our leaders have got to concern themselves with the problem of teaching our people how to live side by side with the American white man in peace, harmony, and friendship. There is no portion of the civilized or uncivilized world today where we can go and not meet a white man, where we can go without living by his side or very near him.

Living by the Side of the White Man

I have studied white people in many parts of the world, and I have no hesitation in saying that if I have got to solve the problem of living by the side of any white man, I prefer to take my chances every day in the year by the side of the Southern white man. There is an inexplainable intangible something in the atmosphere of the South which makes the black man and the white man understand each other, and, despite all academic and theoretical discussions, there is something in the atmosphere of the South which makes the white man and the black man like each other. In some parts of the country there is a good deal of discussion concerning the segregation of the races, but I am not afraid that segregation in the South will ever play any serious part. The average white man, especially in the country districts, does not care to have his black neighbor very far out of calling distance.

The white man of the North and the white man of the South are making friends with each other, are getting closer together. The Negro has got to imitate their example. When the white man who wore the blue and the white man who wore the gray met upon the field of Gettysburg a few days ago and clasped hands, it meant to say to the Negro that no more would the white man of the North and the white man of South become enemies and do battle with each other because of the Negro.

In my experience with the Southern white man, I find that he respects the colored man who talks to him, who tells him in a respectful, kindly, and polite way what he wants; tells him about his needs; about his grievances about the wrongs perpetrated upon him; but the Southern white man does not like to be talked about. This is human nature, and is not peculiar to the Southern white man.

In an increasing degree we, representing the leaders of our race, must talk to the Southern white man in our community. Let him know about our condition, about our needs. We must get hold of the officers of the county and of the city in which we live. We must get the county judge, the sheriff, the mayor, the members of the city council, the members of our board of education to visit our churches and Sunday Schools; to visit our day schools. We must let these representatives of the white race see our condition and our needs.

Everywhere I want to see our people get back to the old habit of inviting the best white ministers into our pulpits. There are dozens of the best white ministers scattered throughout the South who would be glad to occupy our pulpits three or four times a year, and in this way we would keep in touch with the white race in a way that we could scarcely do in a better manner.

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Living in the Country

I have said, on many occasions, that, all things considered, the South is the best place for the masses of our people. I believe this idea should be emphasized by the religious leaders. I believe, further, that it is a part of the duty of our religious leaders to influence our people to live in the country districts and in the smaller towns. We should get hold of the young men who are now burning out their lives, who are ruining, in many cases, soul and body around the gambling table, the pool table, and in the whiskey shops of our large cities, and get them in the country on the soil.

Through the church we must teach our young people they must not mistake the signs of civilization for civilization itself; must teach the young men that cheap, flashy clothing does not make the man; that it is better to be clad in rags or homespun and have real character, real worth, and have some land and a bank account and some education back of it, than to wear the most gaudy and flashy clothing with nothing back of these clothes. In the cities, in many cases, the temptation is to get an automobile before we get a home; the temptation in too many cases is to get a dress suit before we get a bank account.

There is the problem of the loafer which is becoming extremely difficult in all of our large cities, which the church must concern itself with. There is the problem of the woman making herself too common in public places, on the streets, in the court house. The church must tackle this problem.

There is the problem of teaching our people how to keep and use property in a way not to injure the value of that property, but to increase the value of the property. In too many cases when a Negro family enters a dwelling it means that very soon the pailings from the fence begin to

disappear, that very soon the gate is off the hinges, window glasses disappear and old pillows take the place of window glasses. All this injures

the reputation of our entire race and makes life harder for us.

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We must not only tackle the problems that concern our race as a whole, but we must be equally frank in a polite, kindly way, letting the Southern white man know what our condition and needs are. He will listen to us.

For example, in a polite, kindly way we should constantly remind the officers in the cities where we live that our people, except in a few cases, are not treated with justice in the matter of lighting the streets or in the conveniences of sewerage and drainage.

Educating Our Children

We should remind the white man everywhere that if he expects us to live a clean, orderly life, that we should have better facilities for the education of our children. In one county of the South each white child had spent upon him for his education last year about $21, while each Negro child in that same county had spent upon him for his education about 98 cents. There is no white man in the South who will not acknowledge that such a difference is unjust.

Railroad Discriminations

We should, too, with equal frankness and equal politeness, remind those in charge of the railroads of the South that in few cases do our people receive justice or are they treated with common humanity when they travel upon the railroads. We should let the officials know that in many cases our men and women are crowded into filthy cars, poorly ventilated, not large enough, and in many cases one toilet room made to serve both men and women, that we seldom have proper facilities for getting food when traveling on the railroads. We should remind those in charge of the railroads that if they take the same money from our people for railroad tickets that they take from the white people they should have equal treatment on the railroad. If a black man and a white man subscribe for a newspaper or buy a yard of cloth from a white man, the newspaper and the yard of cloth which the Negro receives cost just as much as the newspaper or the yard of cloth sold to the white man, there is no difference in these respects. There should be no difference so far as accommodations are concerned on the railroad.

We should make our appeal to the railroad authorities on the ground of common humanity, on the ground of common justice, and then we should try to convince the people who own and operate the railroads that from a commercial point of view it will pay to treat the Negro with more justice; that there are 9,000,000 black people in the South, a population larger than that of Canada, as I have said, and if these black people are treated in a way to make them feel kindly toward the railroads instead of hating them, it would pay from a commercial point of view, because of the increased traffic which these millions of Negroes would furnish to the railroads.

After the railroads have done their part, let us as a race see to it that we do our part in helping to keep the railroad coaches and depots clean and comfortable.

Say these things directly, but in a polite and kindly way to the railroad officials, and everywhere they will listen to our appeals and bring about a changed and improved condition.

We must not content ourselves, however, with occupying a mere negative, complaining attitude. No race of mere faultfinders and whiners ever makes much progress. Fundamentally we must depend upon large constructive work for the progress our race is to make. The leaders of our race must see to it that whenever there is the slightest opportunity for our people, they put themselves in harmony with every great constructive movement that has to do with the progress of the South. Whenever there is a clean-up movement or health movement, whenever there is a county fair, state fair, or local fair, our people should do their part to promote its success. We should become willing and ready taxpayers. We should become a part of every law and order movement in the community. The black leaders in our churches should join hands with the white leaders in all that concerns the prosperity and the happiness of all our people here in this great country, and if we sustain this attitude, one toward the other, we will set the world an example in showing how it is possible for two races, different in color, separate in social affairs, to live together on the same soil, in peace and friendship.

DR. VERNON THE ORATOR AT BAKERSFIELD'S GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Bakersfield very fittingly celebrated the Golden Jubilee of Negro Freedom Wednesday evening, Sept. 24. The promoter of this grand celebration, Dr. J. Gordon McPherson, had hoped to have held the affair Monday evening, Sept. 22nd, but Dr. Vernon being available only on the 24th the exercises were so arranged.

The arrangements for the entertaining of Dr. Vernon were ideal. The city press had assisted in elaborately telling of Dr. Vernon and his work and the large number of white citizens present attested to the fact that the doctor is known among them and respected for his worth and work.

Judge Spears, one of the Superior Court Judges present, stated that Bakersfield was undergoing a rejuvenation; that materially, intellectually and spiritually, a new era was upon it and that in its struggle for civic righteousness the fact was appreciated that the Negro was playing a large part and that the bringing so far, of a Negro Educator of renown, meant that the Negro believed in and wanted the very best.

Dr. Vernon's address, "Fifty Years' Progress," was a matchless one, given only as he can give them and distinctly Vernon. The white man heard with pride the success of his own people, and he was thoroughly convinced that in the Negro he had his most desirable ally. No one like Dr. Vernon could show him this. The Negro felt more and more elated of his past record and present achievements when Dr. Vernon recounted them.

His appeal to the races to live together harmoniously, each for each, and strive to perfect a glorious country struck a responsive chord in the breast of the hundreds that sat spell bound and listened to him. The armory has never held such an appreciative and responsive audience.

Dr. McPherson was ably assisted in his effort by Bakersfield's business and young men. A reception was tendered the doctor at the conclusion of the address. Mrs. Vernon was entertained by the Ladies' Club during the afternoon.

The following is the program of the evening:

Presentation of Master of Ceremonies J W. Price by Dr. McPherson.
Chorus—America
Invocation—Rev. F. T. Walker
Jubilee Chorus
Reading of Emancipation Proclamation—W A. Payne of Allensworth
Solo—Miss Pearl Lowery
Presentation of Assemblyman Simpson, who introduced Dr. Vernon
Solo—Romeo Price
Short Address—Judge Spears
Solo and Chorus—Star Spangled Banner
Mrs. Person and Chorus

Exposition Bill Passed by Legislature

Through the untiring energy of the Hon. Thomas Wallace Swann, aided by a number of well-disposed people, a bill was arranged and presented to the General Assembly known as House Bill 655, fostered and fathered in the House in its infancy by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd of the Third district, the object of which was to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Negro's emancipation from slavery in this country.

The bill has finally passed both the House and Senate and is waiting now for the Governor's signature. Too much credit cannot be given to Representative R. R. Jackson, without whose aid it cannot be truthfully said the bill would have passed.

The object o fthis fitting piece of legislation is to bring officially to the attention of the public in Illinois the rapid and marvelous advancement made by the Negroes of this country since the abandonment of American slavery. The movement is of extreme importance at this time, especially so because of the fact that it is essential for the Negro in America to produce and display some of his many material advantages along the lines of race development in order that those with whom he must constantly live can the better know his accomplishments, his hopes, his ideals and his aspirations.

Representative Lloyd made an unusually brilliant speech setting forth the reasons why the bill should pass. Representative Jackson made an able and exhaustive argument in defense of the measure. In the Senate Senator Piercy and Senator Hearn of Peoria, an ex-Confederate soldier, made an able argument in defense of the passage of the bill. It is no more than fair to say that no one is deserving of more credit for the final success of this movement than Mr. Swann. It was a creature of his mind and no one labored harder than he to bring about its final consummation.

Mr. Swann's originating ability was demonstrated in that he was able to bring to his aid and support of the movement a number of men, who, while they did not represent so much wealth, yet they were able to exert a wholesome influence over various members of the Legislature, who had the power, if they willed it, to defeat the bill. Among those who are deserving of special mention are: Mr. James T. Brewington, Jr.; Attorney J. Gray Lucas, Hon. George W. Ellis, Attorney Richard E. Westbrooks, Dr. George W. Hall, Hon. B. F. Moseley, Dr. E. J. Fisher, Dr. A. J. Carey and A. N. Fields of Chicago, and L. F. Osborne, Mr. Lee, Mr. Morton, Mr. Foster, Mr. Thornton, Rev. Cole, Major Ford. A. N. Fields, one of the best-known young newspaper men of the race, was constantly on the scene and ably assisted Mr. Swann in carrying through the project. Mr. Fields' ability to make friends and hold them was a valuable asset in preventing a terrific fight upon the floor before the appropriations committee. Because of his loyalty to the movement, as well as his ability to do the work, the many friends of Mr. Fields are urging that he be appointed chairman of the publicity and promotion committee of the exposition.

The women of Springfield showed remarkable interest in the movement and attended every session of the committee and demonstrated their ability as lobbyists, among them being Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Cotton, Miss Ford, Miss Fannie Edith Asey and others. The exposition will be held in the summer of 1915. The work begins July 1.

Emancipation Celebration - 1913

COMMISSIONERS AT LOGGERHEADS

Members of New York Emancipation Commission Are Wrangling

DIFFER AS TO POLICY

One Commissioner Wants to Hold Big Conference of Sociologists at Expense of the State.

NO PROGRESS BEING MADE

Effort to Run Commission as Adjunct to United Colored Democracy Responsible for Deplorable Conditions.

6-19-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE:

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—Gov. Sulzer has been acquainted with the information that the Negro citizens throughout the State resent the deep-laid plans of the Wood-Carr faction in New York City to make political capital out of the proposed Emancipation Proclamation Celebration and the Negro regiment, and it is understood that before many days have passed he will prove to the colored people of New York State that although he is a Democrat he is unalterably opposed to having politics confused with matters which concern the race generally and which require the support of all Negroes, not a few colored Democrats, if they are to be brought to a successful issue.

The Negroes of New York State are just beginning to realize that Robert N. Wood and his lieutenants are plotting to strengthen the United Colored Democracy in the interest of Tammany Hall by capturing the Emancipation Proclamation Commission and running things to suit tremselves. So far the jobs have been parceled out to local colored Democrats, and one may be ever so fully qualified, but in order to receive an appointment the principal requisite is that you must be affiliated with the United Colored Democracy. As a colored Democrat put it, "Wilson has proved a big frost, so we must get ours somewhere, and the exposition jobs are the best in sight."

The $25,000 appropriated by the Legislature for holding an exposition in the State of New York, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, will be put to no good purpose, is the consensus of opinion among Negroes throughout the State, unless politics is tabooed. The howl is being set up that the colored Democrats of New York City have no business trying to hold the exposition under the auspices of the United Colored Democracy if the co-operation of the race is necessary.

The members of the commission are already divided among themselves and considerable ill feeling exists. Sumner H. Lark of Brooklyn, who has resigned as a commissioner to fill the position of director general with a salary equal to $2,500 a year, has kicked the traces, claiming that the Manhattan Democrats are doing everything to make him a nonentity. They want him to appear as director general in name only, is his charge.

Where Do New Yorkers Come In?

Another disturbing element on the commission is W. E. B. DuBois, who is a candidate for the Haitian post. Prof. DuBois has some peculiar ideas he wants put into execution. Although the money was appropriated to show the progress of the Negro in New York, it is said that Prof. DuBois wants quite a sum set aside to bring to this country African curios, and is as equally enthusiastic about bringing to New York a Negro who has given much study to ants. Prof. DuBois is said to be anxious to hold a sociological conference under the auspices of the exposition, paying the expenses of Negro sociologists to the exposition.

Some members of the commission do not favor the plans set forth by Prof. DuBois, maintaining that the exposition is to be given to show the progress of the Negro in New York State, and not to discuss sociology or talk about ants. A peculiar feature of the work of the commission to date is that although the Legislature appropriated $25,000 to show what the Negro had done in New York during the past fifty years, members of the United Colored Democracy are being sent scurrying throughout the country, as far as California, looking for exhibits. It is reported that F. Q. Morton has been displaced as secretary of the commission at the instance of DuBois. Morton has been an active worker in the United Colored Democracy and many are wondering what argument was put up to Wood to cause him to desert Morton.

Even the independent colored Democrats in New York City and Brooklyn are complaining about the high-handed methods employed by the Wood-Carr faction in running the commission. The fact that Wood has been busy securing the dismissal of Wilson Democrats has not improved matters.

Those on the outside find it difficult

o understand how the Wood-Carr fac-ion can get favors of Gov. Sulzer and hen openly declare that the United Colored Democracy is against Sulzer and with Tammany Hall in the State-wide primary fight being waged by the State's chief executive. On the other hand, the majority of Negro Republicans and Progressives seem to be supporting the Governor, but are not receiving any recognition.

THE AGE correspondent has it at first hand that among those originally picked by the Governor without solicitation for membership on the commission was the Hon. Fred R. Moore. It is said that it took considerable argument for Wood and Carr to show Gov. Sulzer why Mr. Moore should not be chosen, they making the plea that he was too ardent a Republican to be honored by a Democrat and that THE AGE was a bitter foe of Democracy. In the past such representative citizens as E. V. C. Eato, Collector Charles W. Anderson, the Rev. W. H. Brooks, Dr. E. P. Roberts, the Rev Hutchins C. Bishop and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell have been given consideration by the various Republican and Democratic Governors of New York on all former commissions. However, they were declared ineligible for appointment Democrats.

ILLINOIS NEGRO'S PROGRESS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE:

Springfield, Ill., June 21.—The following address was delivered by Horace Spencer, cement contractor of Washington, Ia., in support of House Bill No. 655, House appropriation committee, Forty-eighth Illinois General Assembly, asking that an appropriation be made to permit the Negro citizens of Illinois to hold a suitable Emancipation Celebration:

"Gentlemen of the Committee—I am an Illinois product. My father, David Spencer, a retired cement contractor, migrated to Jacksonville, Ill., September 4, 1835. He came from the state where Abraham Lincoln was born, and on the occasion of the burial of the sainted Richard Yates, war Governor of Illinois, he acted in the capacity of one of his pallbearers.

"The only objection made against this Emancipation Celebration really worthy of consideration is the statement made in a newspaper published, but not printed, by a Negro, to the effect that the Negroes of Illinois have made no progress since emancipation. You will pardon the personal reference to my family, but the four sons of David Spencer, myself included, paid out last year a sum amounting to $22,266. It may be pertinent to state that each of our boys learned their trade from their father, who laid the first cement pavement, dug the first sewer and built the first reservoir of the city of Jacksonville, this state. While 203 members of the present Illinois General Assembly may lack information as to what Illinois Negroes are doing, one member, the Hon. Robert R. Jackson, must prove a brilliant exception. He has in his employ today six employees in the conduct of a paint shop that knows no color line.

"According to Senator Lorimer, the genius who has superintended the construction plans of much of the building of the Great North Western Railway system is an Illinois Negro. Three banking institutions, two in Chicago and one in the city of Springfield, are doing an excellent banking business on methods approved by white men. Provident Hospital, Chicago, is a monument to the ability of the Negro in materia medica, in surgery and in the art of nursing, for which says Mayo of Park, 'the Negro woman stands pre-eminent.' The eminent surgeon, Dr. Dan H. Williams, the founder of this institution, has successfully performed the Caesarian section on two occasions, on a deformed dwarf. Dr. George C. Hall, now at the head of this institution, ranks as one of the most skilful surgeons of the world. As coal producers we mention the Mt. Pulaski Colliery Company, owned and operated by members of the race. Theatres and moving picture shows, decorators and builders, among them E. E. Rinehart, O. G. Birdsong and Williams & McCoo of Springfield and Henry E. Goins of Chicago. Tailoring establishments in all the larger cities, notably J. W. Slaughter of Springfield and Will Adams & Co. of Chicago. In Springfield is also located the carpet and rug company of Farmer & Sons.

"We point with pride to many grocery stores located in different cities of the state, among them that of J. E. Thompson of Springfield, employing three clerks, an up-to-date delivery with a stock of $2,500. We have two mutual and fraternal insurance companies doing business in the state of Illinois and several agents for large white companies. As architects we have E. E. Rinehart of Springfield and Higginbottom Company of Chicago. As inventors Greenville T. Woods, formerly of Springfield, and once a humble waiter at the Leland Hotal, who has invented a splendid improvement on the transmitter of the Bell Telephone system, which is now universally in daily use. B. R. Robinson is the inventor of a new freight car and trolley wheel, a life saving device in general use. George Hoagland is proprietor of the Oil of Gladness Manufacturing Company of Bloomington, Ill., a company with an output of over one hundred thousand dollars per year and giving employment to a great number of Negroes.

"The Lincoln Colored Home, Springfield, Ill., of which Mrs. Eva Monroe is matron and conductress, is second to none in sanitary conditions and general efficiency. The Federation of Women's Clubs, comprising fifty organizations, is doing a magnificent work for the uplift of the Negro people of Illinois along many lines. The graduates of the schools of Illinois are filling responsible positions along all lines that require ability and efficiency of a high order. Dr. Kennicbrew's Sanitarium, located at Jacksonville, Ill., is a new venture in racial enterprises, but is proving pre-eminently successful.

"The Negro touches the business world at many points, such as poultry raising, dairy farming, truck farming, and small fruit growing. As examples, David Giles, Henry T. Brown, Thomas Gaines and Thomas Jackson, all of Sangamon county. As representative transfers and storage operators, E. D. Leech and Boyce Bros. of Chicago, William Beeler and Chavis & Sons of Danville. E. A. Bunch, art and curio dealer, with a collection valued at many thousand dollars, is located in Chicago.

"Among furniture dealers and upholsterers are James Bondman, H. Salie and P. Florville of Springfield.

"Over a dozen newspapers and eight well equipped printing establishments are owned and conducted by Illinois Negroes. As photographers, Webb & Co. of Chicago and T. K. Thompson of Springfield. One of the most prominent men in his line is H. K. Wilson. A sheet metal worker of Springfield. In Springfield is also located the firm of J. P. Roberts & Co., manufacturers and shoe dealers. We take special pride in calling attention to our latest but most prodigious effort, the erection of the five-story Y. M. C. A. building in Chicago, a structure for which the Negro people themselves pledged sixty-six thousand in nine days' canvass. It is one of the best equipped, modern buildings of its kind in the country, and is palpable evidence of the Negro's ability to do things.

"I have been careful to make reference in this brief summary to individual instances of thrift which have come under my observation. Speaking broadly, the Negroes of Illinois pay taxes upon $25,000,000 worth of property, 90 per cent. accumulated in the past fifty years. They have invested nearly a million dollars in church property alone. There are sixty lawyers and over one hundred physicians and dentists, who minister to the professional needs of all classes. In short, no greater libel was ever witnessed or uttered than the insidious statement printed in the Chicago patent back sheet, to which reference has already been made. The Negroes of Illinois in proportion to their numbers are sustaining a record for progressive achievement which compares favorably with their race fellows in the other states of the Union. They are in the forward movement. They are keeping 'step to the music of the republic' and proving their worth to civilization.

"'Let the Naggers nag!' Let the little men of little brains wail and whine. Let the critics criticize. They cannot hurt the fame nor stop the onward movement of the black manhood and womanhood of America.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for two hundred and forty-five years our fathers and mothers toiled as slaves and made cotton king. The blood of our sires have stained a hundred American battlefields. We have won our rights as men by fighting for them. And under God we, their sons and daughters, are determined to have, to hold and to enjoy every equal right of this equal republic. I pray this bill may pass."

SHOWS PROGRESS OF NEGRO RACE

GOVERNOR DUNNE COMMENDS ADVANCE OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Was Speaker at Illinois Half Century Freedom Exposition Held at Colored Old Folks and Orphans' Home Yesterday.

Governor Dunne was the principal speaker at the "Illinois Half Century Freedom Exposition" held yesterday afternoon at the Illinois Colored Old Folks and Orphans' Home, 429 South Twelfth street. The celebration also marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the home.

Governor Dunne, who was accompanied by Adjutant General Dickson, during his remarks commented upon the progress that had been made by the negroes during the past fifty years or since the time they were given their freedom. The governor complimented the colored people for taking enough interest in their freedom to plan for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary. "It shows that you appreciate your liberation and that you are possessed of human souls. It is to your credit," said Governor Dunne. "Fifty years ago you were practically deprived of education, but now it is different."

Negroes Frugal Race.

The chief executive of the state also spoke of the frugality of the colored people, declaring that during the last fifty years they had accumulated property worth approximately $500,000,000. This he said was an average for each colored person of $50. To show that the colored people gave thought to educational and religious matters, Governor Dunne stated that statistics showed that one-tenth of their wealth was given to the worship of a Christian God and further that another tenth was dedicated to the education of the colored young. This, he declared, is evidence that the colored people are advancing and for that reason they are entitled to the sympathy of not only their own people, but of the white people as well.

The entire programme given yesterday afternoon was an interesting one, and was listened to by many interested in the home and its work.

Programme of Meeting.

The programme follows:

Selection, "Steal Away to Jesus"—Pioneer Exposition chorus.

Invocation—Rt. Rev. E. W. Osborne, D. D., bishop of Springfield.

Chorus, "I Am Troubled in the Mind"—Pioneer Exposition chorus.

Reading, Dunbar—Miss Vera Ford.

Solo—Lawrence Jergen-Dant.

Address, "The Day We Celebrate"—Hon. Richard Theodore Greener.

Address, "Unfurling the Flag"—Governor Edward F. Dunne.

Music, "The Star Spangled Banner"—Pioneer Exposition chorus.

Address—Hon. William F. Powell, former minister to Haiti.

Selection, "Sweet and Low"—Pioneer Exposition chorus.

Benediction—The Rev. Henry J. Callis, pastor of Walters chapel, Chicago.

Fifty Years of Freedom.

The programme, although given to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the home, was also for the purpose of creating interest in the proposed exposition of 1915, to celebrate the fifty years of freedom that have been enjoyed by the colored people.

Many of those who listened to the programme spent some time inspecting the Old Folks' and Orphans' Home, as the guest of Mrs. Eva Monroe, in charge of the home. The home is in excellent physical condition and the guests were enthusiastic in their praise of the appearances of the institution.

To demonstrate the progress that had been made by the colored people, works of art were on exhibition in tents placed in the rear of the home. Drawings, paintings and domestic science work were hung on the walls and attracted considerable attention.

COLORED HOME WELL REGULATED

STORIES CIRCULATED ARE DENIED BY OFFICIALS.

Institution Is Under Supervision of the State Board of Administration—Now Caring for 12 Orphans and 4 Aged Women.

That the Lincoln Colored Orphans' Home of this city has been under supervision of Dr. Charles Virden of the state board of administration, who has approved its work, and that the charge that a white woman had given birth to two white babies and two colored babies in this home was absolutely without foundation, as the statement made by Matron Eva Monroe and officials and prominent citizens who have co-operated to support the home.

The woman in question, the officials state, did not give birth to any babies at this home. She was in the jail annex when her case was brought to the attention of the Lincoln home and was there when the matron, upon official request, agreed to take care of a colored baby born to this white woman and which was too young to be sent with the other children to the institution at Alton. The county court had cognizance of and gave sanction to the disposition made of this case.

Defend Character of Home.

Persons familiar with the conduct and work of the home say it is one of the cleanest and best in the state.

Matron Monroe was vehement in refuting the false statements. She explained that children are sent to the home under direction of the county and juvenile courts, and that such other orphon children are received as are considered to come properly within the scope of the charitable work the home is doing. No white women have ever given birth to a child in this home.

Mrs. Monroe declared that some had an impression that colored children born of white women were taken to the home and their identity lost.

"Such is not the case," declared Mrs. Monroe. "It is true that we will receive colored children born of white mothers and white children born of negro women, but this is when they are sent to the home at the approval of the courts and when they are not admitted to other orphans' homes. We have one instance where a colored child born of a white woman was placed in the institution."

Others interested in the home expressed surprise at the charges. The institution was established fifteen years ago to-morrow and has never before been questioned in any way. It is located at 427 South Eleventh street.

Joseph W. Bunn, vice president of the board which controls the institution, said:

"I have visited the home but a very few times, but I have always believed it was conducted in an entirely legitimate manner. Its finances constitute the chief part of my work for the institution."

Judge Weaver's Comment.

Judge J. B. Weaver of the county court, made the following comment:

"If anything irregular has been done at the home, it must have been accomplished with a great degree of secrecy in order to enable the place to qualify with the state board of administration. It is frequently inspected by agents for that body and is rated as a dependable institution. I occasionally send children there and never have heard even a rumor that the place was not all it should be."

Twelve orphans are now being cared for at the home, as well as four aged women. According to Mrs. Monroe there are on an average of twenty-five [illegible] in the institution.

National Emancipation Exhibit Planned.

Prof. Jesse Lawson, president of the National Emancipation Commemoration Society, is preparing to hold a committee of one hundred, to devise ways and means for the holding of a national emancipation exposition in Washington in the near future. This exposition is to illustrate the growth of the Negro in education and in the various arenas of helpful activity since the civil war. Prof. Lawson was empowered to appoint this committee by a largely attended mass meeting a few evenings ago at the Florida Avenue Baptist Church, held under the auspices of the National Emancipation Commemorative Society. It is understood that the buildings to be erected here for the initial exposition are to be permanent and will serve as a Negro National Museum, for the edification and enlightenment of the many travelers who come this way to discover what the country is doing for the social and industrial uplift of its diversified citizenship.

NEW JERSEY CELEBRATION OPENING.

The general interest of the mass of the colored people has been sufficiently shown in the fiftieth anniversary of their freedom to justify the few celebrations of it authorized by the great States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois. The people everywhere are appreciative of the freedom and opportunity they enjoy and have enjoyed for fifty years. It would be strange indeed if such were not the case. The opposite has been made to appear only in part by strife among those of the race, as here in New York, authorized to manage the celebrations. The people who want the celebration have looked on the strife wherever it has cropped out with unconcealed impatience. What they wanted was the celebration and not the strife. They showed this plainly enough in the parade, on the sidewalks and in the auditorium on the opening days of the Pennsylvania celebration in Philadelphia. After a while those of the people designated to do the people's business will do it as the people want it done, decently and in order.

Over in New Jersey the work of the commission has been done with wonderful oneness of aim by Chief Organizer Solomon Porter Hood and his assistant, the Rev. John H. White, and with the most satisfactory results, all things considered. The anniversary will begin at Atlantic City, Monday, October 6, and continue for seven days. A splendid program has been prepared, literary, musical and scenic, the most notable features of which will be orations by former Assistant United States Attorney General William H. Lewis and Dr. M. C. B. Mason, both of them among the most eloquent speakers in the Republic. It is highly probable that the celebration will be largely attended by New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania people to see for themselves what the race in New Jersey has accomplished in fifty years, and to serve as a basis for comparison with what they have accomplished in other States.

We live in a great age of intellectual and material development and wealth, and the New Jersey celebration will enable us to judge in some measure what part we have in it.

Quitman Negroes Celebrate.

Quitman, Ga., Jan. 2.—The negroes of the town and county celebrated the forty-ninth anniversary of their emancipation Thursday with a unique and interesting programme. A long procession headed by a brass band went through the streets with about two dozen floats representing the leading industries the negroes have developed here. The procession ended at the negro Methodist Church, where the choir sang old time melodies and Dr. S. S. Broadnox, of Thomasville, delivered an address.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE FOR NEGRO EXPOSITION

Object Is to Show Industrial, Educational and Religious Progress of Race

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Arrangements for the exposition to be held here next month by the [illegible] United States and representatives from Haiti, Santo Domingo and Liberia in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation proclamation have been completed by the committee of nine negroes appointed by Governor Sulzer last spring. The exposition opens October 22.

The purpose of the exposition is to show in a general way the industrial, educational and religious progress of the negro race and to demonstrate the progress of the negroes in the United States since Lincoln's proclamation fifty years ago.

Emancipation Celebration – 1913

THE FAMOUS EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION COMMISSION.

Reading from left to right: Standing, Jas. D. Carr, assistant corporation counsel; Robert N. Wood, chairman, president United Colored Democracy, and Dr. John R. Hillery, chiropodist. Sitting, Rev. W. A. Byrd, director of Religious Congress; James H. Anderson, managing editor Amsterdam News; Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis; Rev. G. H. Sims, pastor Union Baptist Church; G. B. Clayton, real estate and employment agent, and Rev. J. Henry Taylor, editor of The Pilot.

COLORED MEN FOUGHT ON LAKE ERIE WITH PERRY

The C.D. 9-2-13

Rev. Dr. Carey of Chicago, Who Represented the Afro-American People at the Centennial of the Battle of Lake Erie, Lauds the 109 Dauntless Colored Seamen Who Fought with Perry.

FAIR CHANCE FOR RACE; NOT SATISFIED WITH LESS.

Denounces Segregation of the Afro-American Government Employes at Washington as Unnecessary, Un-American and Un-Christian.

Pleads That the Most Effective Forces of Our American Life Be Turned Upon Every Form of Discrimination.

The Centennial of the Battle of Lake Erie was celebrated September about thirty miles from Sandusky Ohio, on the spot where one hundred years ago Commodore Perry won his famous victory.

Rev. A. J. Carey, A.M., D.D., Ph.D. pastor of the Institutional A. M. E. Church of this city, had the honor of representing the colored race at the celebration. Ex-President Taft was the principal speaker.

It is possible that it may not be generally known that 109 of the 130 seamen who fought with Perry were colored men. In his speech, Dr. Carey brought out this fact and also called attention to the bravery and heroism of the race in all the wars for the protection and preservation of our country and said the colored man had won the right to a square deal. He made a strong appeal to the American people to turn the most effective forces of American life upon injustice and unrighteousness and truly said that these enemies of our country must be conquered or they will conquer us.

Dr. Carey's speech is a message to the American people from the great body of intelligent Afro-American citizens who are not satisfied with present conditions and believe in protesting against wrong. Pleading for a fair chance, he said: "We ask nothing more than a fair chance and will be satisfied with nothing less."

Dr. Carey's speech was easily the most effective delivered at the celebration. He was enthusiastically received and was frequently interrupted by deafening applause. That even Southerners appreciate true manhood when exhibited by an Afro-American was shown when Governor McCreary of Kentucky met Dr. Carey in the crowded lobby of the hotel, "The Breakers," the next day after the exercises and grasped his hand and said, "While I do not agree with everything you have said, I admire the manhood displayed in your utterances."

Dr. Carey was accompanied by his accomplished wife and both were present at the banquet. The Centennial Commission provided one of the most elegant suites in "The Breakers" for the use of Dr. and Mrs. Carey during their stay at Cedar Point.

Gems from Dr. Carey's Speech at Perry Centennial.

American history actually teems with deeds of heroism and of valor of dauntless courage and unwavering loyalty on the part of the "Little Brother" in this nation. Today we speak of peace, of universal peace. How can there be universal peace without universal justice? Today the American people are in mortal conflict with enemies far more potent, far more dreadful than the British fleet of armed cruisers, which must themselves be conquered or they will conquer us. Is the "Big Brother" really big enough for the task, for the responsibility, for the opportunity that is his?

As a true American, one who loves his country and believes in this country's greatness and goodness, the "Little Brother" stands here today to plead for a fair chance. We ask nothing more—we will be satisfied with nothing less. We have done and are still doing our part. We have ever been loyal to the flag—no black anarchist has ever torn the starry banner down. We feel that we have not had a square deal. In many states we are disfranchised because of our race, and jim crow laws disgrace the statute books of every Southern State. Efficient and trustworthy Afro-American government employes in Washington have recently been set apart from their fellows with whom they have worked for many years, as if they were lepers. The "Little Brother" feels that such segregation is unnecessary, unfair, unjunst, un-American, and un-Christian.

And now, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the commission, thanking you in behalf of the 109 dauntless heroes who fought with Perry one hundred years ago, in behalf of the 10,000,000 Afro-Americans who love and honor the flag, for this opportunity of speaking for them today, I plead with you that as we celebrate we shall also determine that the most effective forces of our American life shall be turned upon injustice and unrighteousness as exhibited in every form of discrimination, disfranchisement, segregation, mob violence and jim crowism, the enemies of our nation, to the end that the day will not be far distant when white men and colored men, native and foreign born, South as well as North, shall look upon the shattered fleet of all those enemies of our domestic peace within this great Republic and may with truth exclaim, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Negroes of the South Have Made Remarkable Progress in 50 Years

1/31/13. Montgomery Ala. Mail Adv

Special to The Advertiser.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 30.—Starting practically with nothing but bare hands fifty years ago the negroes of the South own more than seven hundred million dollars worth of property acquired since Lincoln issued the Proclamation of Emancipation, declared the four thousand delegates at the Tuskegee Negro Conference at its twenty-second annual session just adjourned. This remarkable statement was based upon data carefully collected.

It was further declared that a quarter of million negroes own farms consisting of twenty million acres of land in the South. This acquisition, the conference averred, is an area equal to that of the great State of South Carolina.

Property Doubled in Ten Years.

It was also declared that during the past ten years the value of domestic animals owned by the negrose has increased from $85,216,337 to $177,273,785; that the value of their poultry has increased from $3,788,792 to $5,113,756; the value of implements and machinery have increased in ten years from $18,586,225 to $36,861,418; the value of land and buildings have increased for the same decade from $69,636,420 to $273,501,665.

Total value of all farm property owned by negroes in Dixie is now equal to half billion dollars, was the statement enthusiastically applauded by the thousands of farmers assembled.

Freedom Comes from Right Education

While rejoicing in the splendid opportunities that have come to them with emancipation, those representative men and women of the race declared: "We recognize that complete freedom can come to us only as we gain knowledge that will fit us to use these opportunities. To that end we call upon negroes everywhere, upon teachers and preachers alike, to see to it, that the masses are given the kind of education that will fit them to be honest, industrious and law-abiding citizens, so that this fiftieth anniversary of our freedom may be the beginning of progress even more rapid, more enduring and more worthy the respect of the world than the past."

Citing the census report showing that 70 per cent of the race can read and write, the conference advised the improvement of the school houses and the farms and congratulated the farmers of the race upon the presence of Isaac D. Martin, of Pratt City, Ala., who won the second Alabama State prize for raising 200 bushels of corn upon one acre of land over more than ten thousand contestants.

Will Celebrate Emancipation Day.

The National Negro Baptist Convention will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the issuance of the Proclamation of Emancipation in connection with its annual meeting in September, was the decision of the executive committee which met at Tuskegee Institute Wednesday afternoon.

Commissioners composed of one person from each State, will co-operate with State bodies and collect exhibits, pictures, statistics and other material evidence of the progress made by Negro Baptists of the United States during the fifty years of freedom.

Arrangements to finance the exposition were made by the executive committee, the commissioners to work under the general direction of Dr. E. C. Morris, president of the convention.

The exposition in connection with the annual meeting of the national convention will draw the largest crowd of any negro assembly in the country.

Bids were made for the meeting by Montgomery, Ala., Kansas City, Mo., Philadelphia, Pa., and Nashville, Tenn., the vote of the committee making the contest sharp between Nashville and Philadelphia with chances in favor of Nashville.

Vernon Proclamation Oration

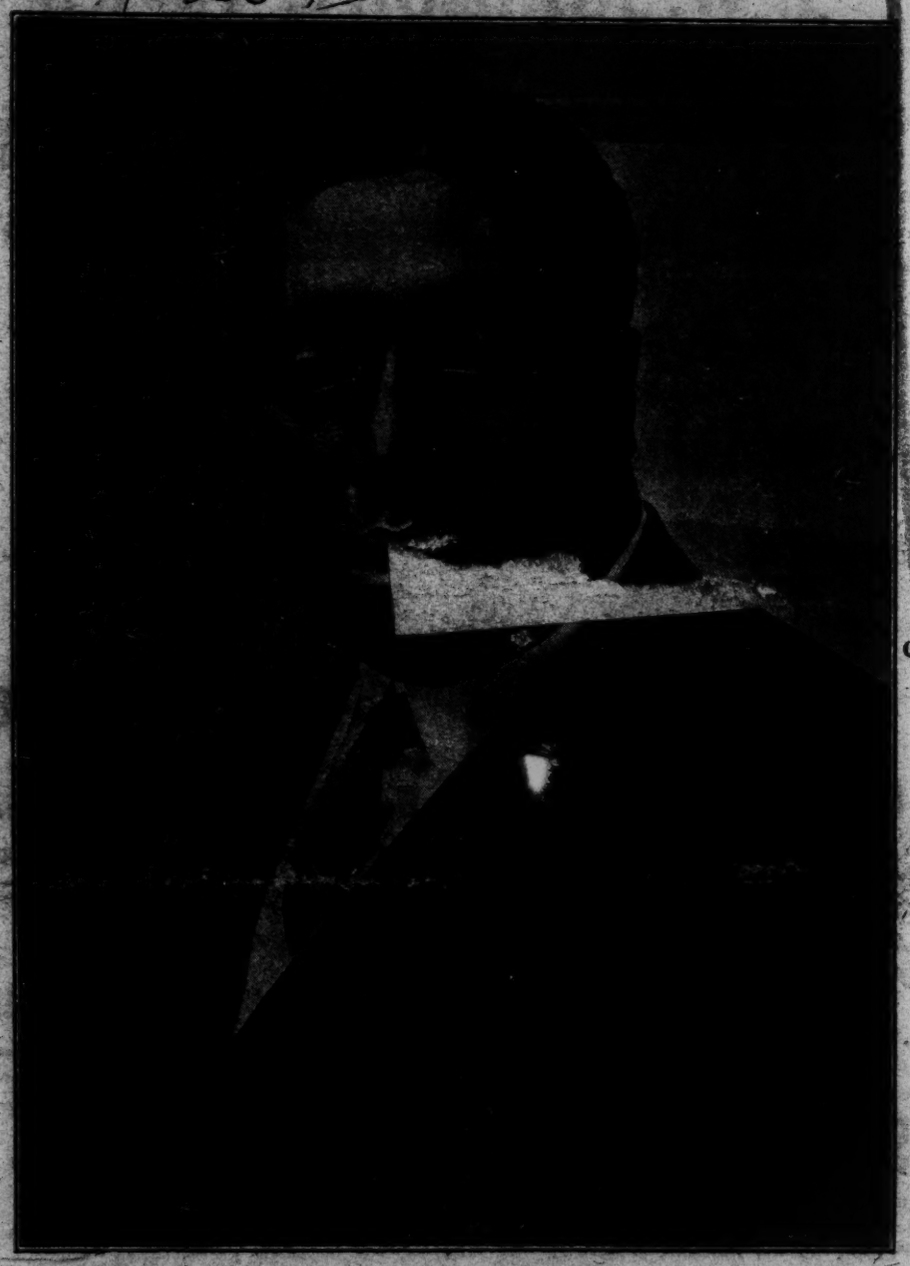
GREAT CELEBRATION OF SEPT. 22

Ohio Society, Kansas-Missouri, Georgia---Inter-State Observance of Lincoln Emancipation Issuance.

Los Angeles Newspage

Ex-Register's Matchless Eloquence--Optimistic Race Outlook--Cautions Unity---Patronage of Racemen.

9-26-13



DR. W. T. VERNON

Former Register of the U. S. Treasury, whose addresses in Los Angeles and vicinity have been an inspiration

The Ohio Society did itself proud in celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation on September 22nd, at Sycamore Grove. Kansas and Missouri and Georgia State Societies which most heartily co-operated, and Mississippi, Louisiana and others were represented. Splendid day and announcement of Dr. W. T. Vernon as speaker of the day had drawn a great crowd to this popular outing park of the city. Many other citizens also, and of other races, were present. Renewal of acquaintances of other years and in other states, basket feasts and a general jubilee were the order of the day.

When the auto cavalcade in which Dr. Vernon was escorted arrived and he appeared upon the grounds cheers broke forth and quite a demonstration occurred.

Exercises were opened with the introduction by Mr. Wallace A. Clock of the president of the Ohio Society Mr. A. J. Roberts, chairman of the day. A few words told the purpose of the gathering. Rev. J. D. Gordon offered the invocation and "Ohio," the State song, composed by a member of the Society, was sung in chorus.

Besides Dr. Vernon, guest of honor and orator of the day, there were upon the platform Mrs. Vernon, leading ministers, citizens, professional men and visitors from different cities together with representatives of the different State Societies. Remarks were made by Pres. S. B. Carr of the Georgia Society, Mr. Bass of Kansas and Missouri, Jas. Vena, upon "California, Our Adopted Home," an original poem on Ohio by Mr. Brown, which made a "hit" by its witty, complimentary figures. Rev. E. W. Kinchen, who was to have been speaker of the day but who generously withdrew when the presence of Dr. Vernon had been assured, had but a word.

The Sun's slanting rays played through the Sycamore boughs as Chairman Roberts fittingly introduced the great Raceman, W. T. Vernon. He arose with the deafening applause. His first sentences, a felicitation, fell upon the expectant throng and laid the charm of his eloquence upon its waiting hearts. "We do well to celebrate this day in memory of that September 22nd some fifty years ago when the immortal Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation. Some would forget this day but they are mistaken souls. The Caucasian celebrates his 4th of July and tells of the glorious deeds of sires who won their freedom. The Negro is not the only Race which has felt the hand of slavery. The mighty Jew knew bondage, this same mighty Englishman from whom sprang the Peels and Gladstones once were bondsman to the warlike Danes. Vernon the orator was fully launched. Period upon period of beautiful allusions, and historical references in and out of which was woven the thread of exultation over the Negro's progress and rise, held his audience. The Sun sank lower and lower, shadows fell but they would have him speak on. Home-going was forgotten, not a person stirred—a Caucasian photographer who had asked to take a picture early that he he might leave, left his camera, and sat wonder-bound until the last word.

Dr. Vernon's appeal to the Race to support its own in business and profession, to unite in action for mutual good, to strive peacefully on in firm belief that every right was due and would yet be obtained, his apostrophe to the beauties of California and racial possibilities here, were splendid. At the close of his address people rushed upon the platform, making further program impossible in their wild desire to shake his hand. However the call of Rev. Kinchen brought a liberal donation for a souvenir to Mrs. Vernon.

The Ohio Society's lead in celebrating September 22nd should become the custom and the good will which will come from these annual gatherings of all State Societies will richly repay every effort to continue them.

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 7.—The fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation proclamation was observed by the Wendel Phillips Memorial Association at Park Street Church last Wednesday evening. Frank H. Fenborn presided. Congressman Samuel W. McCall delivered the oration. The music was contributed by the Handel and Haydn Choral Society, conducted by Emil Mollenhauer and a chorus of colored singers conducted by J. Sherman Jones. Roland B. Robinson appeared as a soloist. The Rev. Francis H. Rowley read Emerson's "Boston Hymn."

Emancipation Celebration - 1913

Grand Celebration Of Jubilee Anniversary Of Emancipation

PARADE REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

HON. J. C. NAPIER ORATOR OF THE DAY.

The Mobile

Mobile Negroes' observance of the Jubilee Celebration of the Emancipation last Monday was an inspiring occasion for our people. At 10:30 o'clock, the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias under Capt. Smith, the teachers and students of the A. F. Owens High Schools, of W. H. Council B. T. Washington, Maysville and Plateau Public School, the Josephine B. Allen and A. E. Europe Private Schools, together with citizens in general, numbering some 3000, with banners waving and flags flying assembled at Big Zion Church and formed the parade headed by the Pickwick Band of Pascagola. In front of the procession the Executive Committee marched on foot with large American flags and life size pictures of Abraham Lincoln and President Wilson. The first banner to attract the attention of the President was, "Our President too what he says," while along the entire procession extracts from his speeches and letters were displayed on the banners among which were; "My earnest wish to see justic done them" "My sympathy with them is of long standing," "They have made great progress since Emancipation" We live under the same flag etc., one banner which brought a beaming smile to his countenance and to which he bowed and lifted his hat and called attention to, was, "Bunker Hill, Valley Forge San Juan and if necessary Tokio and Mexico."

The President's automobile was drawn within arm's length of the procession and as they marched approached and lifted their hats, the President greeted them with constant hat lifts and smiles and spoke pleasantly of the honor and its appropriateness.

The committee in charge of the event had a promise of five minutes of the time of his short stay; but the President's stay from the time of arrival to starting of the automobile was Bunker Hill and ending at San Juan where the climax was reached. The audience was held spell bound and excited great applause. He then reviewed the general history of the race in its progress toward the goal of citizenship, in acquiring homes and other property, in commercial life and laying stress upon the importance of acquiring lands so as to secure a permanent foot hold before others come and either own the lands or push it without our reach.

The large audience was delighted at the entir address and Mr. Napier won for himself a high place in the esteem of the Mobile people.

THE BANQUET.

The first floor of the church had been beautifully decorated with flags, bunting and flowers by a committee of ladies under the management of Mrs. Burroughs and Miss Gibbs assisted by the Faculty and students of The Artemesia Europe Private School. Prof. J. C. Banks as Master of Ceremonies was worthy the occasion. He knew the speakers and what he knew he had elegant language and happy style in which to tell it.

The speakers were: Prof. W. A. Caldwell / "Our Public Schools" Dr. C. F. Johnson, "Our Nation" Rev. C. L. Fisher "Our Church", Hon. A. N. Johnson "Our business men" concluding with a short practical address in which he attested his appreciation of the entertainment by Mobile and his high opinion of her Negro citizenship. Mobile colored people acquitted themselves well on this occasion when both races vied with each other in bestowing honor upon their respective leading citizen.

The Birmingham Reporter, goes for some of the "Leaders and denounces them unscathingly" for attending the White Theatres and going into the galleries. We have been guilty of the same thing for years; in fact until we spent a lot of our hard earned money and built them a theatre and learned a lot about a thing we did not know. The Negro wants a good show. He has been educated to know a good show when he sees it and he wants to see it at a price within his means. In the first place the Negro race has not developed, except in race instances, first class actors. They will all howl and scream at this assertion and curse and swear at us; but they have learned to ask for salaries from $30.00 to $100 per week, and as said above very few do anything above sing and dance and sing the same songs until you are tired and disgusted. They are not to blame because it takes money to get people together and train them. It takes money to buy costumes and having printing of bills, lithographs and thousands of things needed for a show.

The people who cry discrimination etc., do not attend shows. Our people are poor and they ars at their limit to pay 50c to a theatre and if they were allowed to go in the dress circle at $2.00 per seat when the gallery is 50c, they would go to the gallery. We make no plea of justification for the segregation and discrimination; none whatever. The Theatre owners cater to the patrons. They would build as good houses for Negroes as they do for Whites if it paid. It does not pay, and if any sensible man has money he is contemplating to put into a decent house, we can tell him something he don't expect. If the accommodations don't suit us and seven minutes and he had to be importuned the second time that he must depart.

To Mr. Irving and Mr. Fonsworth is due much credit for the arrangement for our people to see the President. Our committee was unable to secure any of the local colored bands and they sent to Pascagoula and the Pickwick band paid their rail road and other expenses and played for one third what the local bands wanted. Thanks are due Capt. E. J. Groves and those in authority for the loan of the Ponquinette Brass Band, which was detailed to report to chairman Johnson to play in our parade. Thus our people was given seven minutes review by the Presidental party, while the general review of the many white organizations, who had come from near and far was exactly five minutes.

NIGHT PROCEEDINGS,

Promptly at 8 o'clock Hon. J. C. Napier was greeted with applause as the committee consisting of Messrs. E. T. Belsaw, C. W. Peters, C. F. Johnson J. M. Allison, C. W. Allen, E. C. Peters and others escorted him to the platform of the Franklin St. Baptist Church where the following program was beautifully carried out. America, congregation.

Invocation, Dr C. L. Fisher.
Soio, Miss Gillams.
Jubilee Chorus, Moore's Quar'e
Solo, Mr. Clifton Perry.
solo, Miss, Perry.
Introduction of the Orator Dr. E. T. Belsaw.
Oration, Hon. J. C. Napier.
Solo, Dr. Williams.
Announcements,
Jubilee Chorus, Moore's Quar'e
Benediction.

Dr. Belsaw's presentation as the speaker of the day was a gem of oratory. He gave a graphic history of the life of Mr. Napier and his achievements as a race leader and prepared the minds of the large audience for the reception of one of the ablest speeches of the many delivered in Mobile from time by its great men. Mr. Napier first gave a vivid and interesting dessertation on the making of money by the Government in the first part of his speech, which was interesting as well as instructive and carefully listened to with marked attention. Then he gave a succinct history of the Negro in this country and his achievements in the various wars in which the country has employed the Negro to serve, starting at we are strong enough in attendance, let us go and tell the manager and demonstrate to him that it will pay him to treat us right. If he does not then, if we stay away he will come to his senses. We wish we had Negro performers, and Negro capital to furnish the shows; but we have more essentail things to which we can apply our talent and money and the show goers

mance at a cheap price, and while we do not know about other places; it looks like, they get all in accommodation and price what they want in Mobile, since no white people are longer admitted to the gallery and we have a nice front entrance and comfortable seats and the best view in the house at one half of the price that white folks pay.

We certainly cannot get more and it is that or nothing. Then we feel better among ourselves.

Mobile Weekly 11/1/13

HON. J. C. NAPIER

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATORS MEETING AT EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION EXPOSITION

On last Saturday several hours were devoted to an educational conference at the Emancipation Proclamation Exposition, where more than 100 delegates participated in an interesting discussion of the methods of raising the standard of the Negro race. William H. Cooper presided and introduced the following speakers: Miss Caroline R. LeCount, Professor Garnet Wilkinson and William J. Beckett, of Washington, D. C.; Professor M. A. Hawkins of Baltimore; Thomas G. Parris, Dr. Rebecca Cole, S. G. Thomas, W. F. Conners and Isaac H. Smith, banker of Newberne, N. C.; Miss LeCount, a teacher in Philadelphia public schools for 46 years, reviewed the work of the Institute for Colored Youths and its subsequent divisions. Mr. Beckett, director of physical education in several institutions in Washington, urged the cultivation of the student's body as well as his mind, saying that every city in the country should adopt practical methods in body building in order to better equip the student for mind development.

"Some High School Problems" was the topic about which Professor Hawkins spoke, and he gave some facts on the educational problem in the South that amazed his listeners. He said that of the 300,000 negroes of school age, only one-half are enrolled in schools and only one-quarter of the number attend regularly. He attributed the cause to lack of school buildings, saying that in 17 Southern States only 150 high schools can be found.

Mr. Thomas, principal of the Lincoln School, Chester, Pa., spoke of child vocations, and gave many methods of determining the trend of a child's mind. He said that a child should be developed along the lines most appealing and that parental endeavors to change a child's vocation generally prove unsuccessful and harmful. Mr. Conners predicted that within 25 years educators will acknowledge that more time should be devoted to preparing the student who finds himself unable to pursue a collegiate course, and that in future years classes will be held during eight hours of the day instead of five, and that the long summer holiday will be curtailed.

Banker Smith urged closer cooperation between whites and blacks in every community. "I am tired of hearing men of my race complain when they are doing nothing themselves to lessen race antagonism," he said. "We must do less whining and produce as a race something that will add material strength to the community in which we live. Commercial development is the lever by which the race is to be lifted. We must learn to build character, we must be industrious and live correct lives and must have leaders of our own who are conscientious and true."

Interspersed with the addresses were vocal numbers by the Choral Society of the Germantown Branch of the Emancipation Proclamation Exposition. Alfred H. Johnson conducted. Twenty-four girls, under the leadership of Mr. Beckett, gave an exhibition of calisthenics and folk-dances. They were chosen from the Philadelphia Normal School, the Girl's High School and the William Penn High School.

In the evening a reception was tendered the visiting educators in the Durham School, Sixteenth and Lombard, at which Prof. George Lyle gave an address on the literature bearing on the colored race. Miss Florine Williams recited; Miss Lydia McClane sang, and Miss Coleman played selections from S. Coleridge, Taylor, and Miss Vivian Williams accompanist. The committee in charge of the congress was composed of J. R. Paul Brock, Chr. Henrietta R. Farrelly, William H. Cooper, Clarence R. Whyte, Letitia Cottman and Marie E. Roland.

Tuesday was Maryland Day, and the Governor of that State sent a large delegation here in honor of the event. Prominent among whom were Hon. Henry S. Cummings, Dr. Fowler and Rev. Jolly. They were met by a large concourse of people who inspected the grounds and exhibits.

The reception and dance on Monday night was one of the prettiest gatherings seen in Philadelphia for many years. The music was good and Mr. George Williams and Andrew Stevens, looked happier than ever before.

On Wednesday night, despite the lowering clouds, a beautiful reception was tendered the Choral Society who did so much to make the Emancipation a success.

LETTER TO THE PUBLIC

On Tuesday, Sept. 30th, in accordance with the act of assembly the Emancipation Proclamation Celebration and Exposition held in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of freedom closed its gates. I desire to express my profound and sincere thanks to the public for their generous support and patronage also to the several organizations, Military and Civic, and the many persons who participated in the magnificent public demonstration on Monday, Sept. 15th, the opening.

To the Ladies Auxiliary, the Grand Chorus, the exhibitors, the police department, the various employees and all others who in any manner contributed toward the success of the entire affair which has now passed into history.

The Great Emancipation Celebration Jubilee

PROGRAM SEPT. 24 - 30, 1913.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Introductory Remarks by.....
J. Edmund Wood, Master of Ceremonies.

1 o'clock P. M:—Grand Parade, representing the progress of the race in FIFTY YEARS. (For Best Exhibit in this Parade $5.00)

The Torch Light.

3 o'clock:—Ex-Slave Day Exercises....

Chorus—"I will shout His praise in glory."....Jubilee Chorus.

Thanksgiving Prayer

Sept 20-13

Chorus—"Steal away to Jesus."...Jubilee Chorus.

Essay Contest: "Two Hundred and Fifty Years of Slavery."—Not to contain over 1500 words. (Must be at least three contestants) For the best essay $1.00.

Chorus—"Before I'd be a slave."..Jubilee Chorus.

Address—Progress of the Race....Rev. W. W. Todd, A. M.

Review of Exhibits and Awarding Prizes.

1. Best anecdote of Slavery Days told by an ex-slave. (Must be five to enter) 50c.
2. Best Dress made by Slave before 1865 50c.
3. Best Quilt made by Slave before 1865 50c.
4. Best collection of Household Goods, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware used before the Civil War, 50c.

7:30 P. M.

Old Folks Concert

Song, speeches, recitations, dialogues and addresses all by the older people.

Old time songs will be the feature of the evening.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25.

3 P. M.

Women's Congress. (500 women will attend this congress)

Chorus—"The King's Business,"..Jubilee Choir.

Invocation.

Chorus—"Walk in Jerusalem just like John." Jubilee Choir.

Paper—What the Negro Woman is doing for her Race and Country.—Mrs. Susie B. Fish.

Paper—The Negro Home: Past, Present, Future.—Mrs. Mary R. Shelby.

Discussion.

Music

Address....Mrs. J. E. Givens.

Review of Exhibits.

1. Best layer Cake.....50
2. Best loaf of light bread.....50
3. Best ½ dozen pies (any kind.....50
4. Best Mold Cake.....50
5. Best jar peach preserves.....50
6. Best jar apple preserves.....50
7. Best jar pear preserves.....50
8. Best jar cherry preserves.....50

Recitation—"The Negro Soldier."

Reading—"Fifty Years."—Mrs. Sophia P. Craig.

Chorus.....Jubilee

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27.

Farmers Day Exercises 3: P. M.

Band Concert.

Farmers' Congress

Report of Farm Statistics. Number of Farms owned by Negroes; Valuation; Farm Products Raised,

Address.....Prof Burnett of Lincoln Institute.

Review of Exhibits; Awarding Prizes.

Best Peck of Apples.....$ .50
Best ,, ,, Peaches.....50
Best ,, ,, White Potatoes.....50
Best ,, ,, Sweet ,, ...50
Best dozen Tomatoes.....50
Best Water Mellon.....50
Best ¼ dozen Cantelopes.....50

Jubilee Concert

All the Old Plantation Songs.

Address ..."Our Needs,"....Prof. F. M. Wood, A. M., Paris, Ky.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 28.

11: A. M.

Special Religious Services.

Sermon: "Emancipated for Service."..
Ex. 5:1,.....Rev. J. Edmund Wood

3: P. M.

Great Sunday School.....Jubilee

All the Sunday Schools of Boyle and adjourning counties are invited to join in the Jubilee.

Address.....Rev. Wm. Beckham, D. D.

7:30 P. M.

Sermon..by Rev. Wm. Beckham, D. D.

Special Song Services.

MONDAY, SEPT. 29.

Educational Day

1 P. M.: School Children's Parade.

All the Negro schools of the county will have a holiday and the children will join in this parade. $2,50 in gold will be given the district having the largest per centage of the census enrollment in the parade.

3 P. M.

Big School Children's Concert.

Every School district will represent with song, recitation, speeches and papers.

Superintendent Jno. W. Rawlings and Miss Lydia E. Lewis will deliver addresses

Emancipation Celebration — 1913

9. Best gallon ice cream..... 50
10. Best gallon sherbet..... 50
11. Best baked hen..... 50
12. Best all around dinner for four...$2.00
13. Best hand embroidery..... 50
14. Best hand made lace..... 50
15. Best dress(any style and material) 1 00
16. Best quilt..... 1 00
17. Best collection of garments made by one person..... 1 00
18. Best lady's hat made by a woman. 50

7:30 P. M.

Band Concert
Old Maids Club
Drama in III Acts. 25 characters

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26

Old Soldiers' Day

2 P. M.

Free Dinner to all Veterans of the Civil War.
Musicale.
Drill Contest between Old Soldiers and 16 ladies.
Address.—Rev. T. L. Ballou, B. D.

7:30 P. M.

Patriotic Exercises

Music.....By the Band.
Address "The Negro Soldier and the Country"
Chorus—"I'm A Soldier." Jubilee Choir
Oration—"T'Saint L'Overture." .....
.....Mrs. Mattie Barbour
Solo.....Mrs. M. Catherine Summers
Recitation. "How He Saved St. Micheal"
.....Mrs. W. W. Todd.
Chorus—"Let My People Go.". Jubilee Choir.

Prof. J. W. Bate will be Master of Ceremonies and will deliver the opening address.

7:30

School Concert: Recitations, songs, solos and speeches.
Special Address....Dr. Wm. Beckham, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30

3 P. M.

Exhibition of Mechanic and Professional Arts.
Paper: Boyle County Men and Women in the Mechanical and Professional World.
....Dr. J. H. Frye, M. D.
Male Quartette: Messrs. Hamilton, Wade, Doneghy and Jones.
Paper.—"Mechanics As An Uplifting Force."..... .....B. F. Jones, Jr.
Address—Prof. Charles Steward of Chicago.
(Must be three entries in each contest)
Best Piece of Furniture made by Carpenter or Cabinet maker.....$1.00
Best drawing.....50
,, Mechanic Work of any kind....1.00
,, Piece of work by Blacksmith...1.00
,, Exhibit by Tinsmith.....1.00
,, Exhibit by Rock or Brick Mason 1.00

7:30

Closing Jubilee Exercises.
Jubilee Concert.
Address....Prof. Charles Stewart, Chicago, Ill.

Emancipation Celebration – 1913

BEAUTIFUL JUBILEE EXHIBITION HAS BEEN SUCCESS

Interesting Exhibits, Splendid Pageants and Festive Functions Mark Race's Milestone

NATIONAL CHARACTERS ATTEND

Hon. George White, Hon. Harry S. Cummings, Editor Villard, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Dr. J. W. E. Bowen and Many Other Notable Men and Women Make Splendid Addresses—Clef Club Scores Big Hit.

The Emancipation Exposition held in the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the race's freedom opened in the midst of splendor and grandeur last Wednesday afternoon at the 12th Regiment Armory at 62d street and Columbus avenue. When the exposition was formally opened last Wednesday the big armory was well filled with a large gathering, made up of hundreds of visitors who came from many sections of the country. The exposition is highly creditable and reflects well upon the nine members of the race who made up the commission and in whose hands was trusted the handling of the $25,000 appropriated by the State for the event. The exposition is dignified and clearly shows the earmarks of thought and care. The progress of the race in art, science, literature and the industries are well shown in the many exhibits seen at the exposition. Statistics noting the race's economic advancement, its rise in education and its rise to the best citizenship in the nation are presented in a painstaking manner. On entering the armory one is struck by the beauty and the art seen in the decorations. Standing in the center of the armory is a Temple of Art, dedicated to the inspiring youth of the race. Within the Temple is carved the figures of a young man and woman showing their recent deliberation from slavery, but who are facing the future courageously. There are exhibits from Africa, showing the various implements used by the natives, a Health and Physical exhibit showing the colored man's physical development, together with the photos of well-known colored athletes, with those of young colored women who are models of beauty and womanhood. An interesting exhibit dedicated to

Continued on Page 2.

THE NEW JERSEY COMMISSION

The N.Y.A.

Rev. Solomon Porter Hood, Chief Organizer of New Jersey Emancipation Commission, Writes About the Work in Arranging for Exhibition.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—The Rev. Solomon Porter Hood, chief organizer, employed by the New Jersey Emancipation Commission, who is engaged for the purpose of arranging an exhibition and celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, has submitted the following statement concerning the work of the commission:

7/10/13

The New Jersey Emancipation Commission was retarded by [illegible] being allowed to appoint organizers except from an eligible list obtained by public competitive examination under the Civil Service Commission. This involved a delay of several months, but the appointments were lifted entirely above political influence.

On the other hand, it made it impossible to spend the first $10,000 legitimately between the time the organizers were appointed, September 1, 1912, and the time this was required, November 1, 1912.

However, the organizers did not have the spending of the money, but the commissioners, and the organizers were not commissioners, and we feel the commissioners did the best they could and would rather bear the blame of not spending the money than of having spent it for the sake of getting rid of it because the State had appropriated it.

The salaries were regulated by the commissioners.

The difficulty is, first, that all who feel they ought to have a little of the State money, whether they do anything or not, could not get it, and, second, the majority of Negroes are so poorly paid that when one of the race receives a few dollars above the average, though most any ordinary white man may be receiving double, feel except they are the beneficiaries, it is too much.

Organizers Traveled Over 20,000 Miles.

The organizers divided the State among themselves, and while there was some neglect of duty no set of people as a whole have more conscientiously and faithfully performed their work. The organizers have traveled over 20,000 miles, holding meetings, gathering statistics and soliciting exhibits from nearly every city, town and rural district of the State. The work has been difficult because each place has its own local interests which come first and because men who consider themselves leaders felt they had not had the recognition their standing and importance demanded.

Thirty-seven leagues have been formed. These in turn appoint committees on trades, inventions, needle work, millinery, dressmaking, tailoring, professions, business, real estate, music, education, etc. Inquiry blanks were sent out to ministers, teachers, farmers, business men, fraternal organizations, aged persons and Grand Army veterans, which brought in facts,

(Continued from page 1)

which will be shown on charts at the exposition.

The public schools have responded in manual training and literary work there will be exhibits from colored pupils in the mixed schools of Jersey City, Bayonne, Paterson, Montclair, Bloomfield, Orange and East Orange, Morristown and from all the colored schools in the State. Many of these school exhibits are packed ready to be shipped when the commission provides a place for storage.

The needle-work department is under the charge of two ladies of Atlantic City, who have done work for some of the largest department stores and hotels in Atlantic City, Mrs. William R. Page and Mrs. Henry R. Marshall. In Montclair they are to first hold a local exhibition and then send it entirely to the general exposition. The North Jersey Medical Association, composed of the leading physicians, dentists and pharmacists of that sections of the State, has decided to have an exhibit.

The Metropolitan Mutual Benefit Association of Newark has applied for space. The Negro Mechanics Council of the Oranges has also applied for space. G. R. Jefferson of Cape May, N. J., chicken breeder and bird fancier, will bring as many prize birds as the commission will provide space for. Mrs. Dale of the Hotel Dale will have a space showing tapestry work, curtain hanging, upholstering, etc. Miss Bertina Lee and William Graham of Trenton have asked for space to exhibit works in sculpture, paintings, drawings, etc. Morgan Dickerson of Woodbury, will send in an old spinning wheel, besides one hundred other exhibits from Salem County.

Besides the leagues such organizations as the Tax Payers' Protective League of Asbury Park, the Committee of One Hundred of Jersey City and the Lincoln Historical Society of Camden have taken up the work of gathering exhibits and arousing interest. The work has had the endorsement of such bodies as the Baptist State Convention, of which the Rev. George E. Norris of Morristown is president; of the New Jersey A. M. E. Conference, with the highest approval of Bishop Evans Tyree of the A. M. E. Zion Church at their conference, which lately met at Paterson; Presiding Elder Louis G. Mason of the New York district, being vice-president of the Englewood Emancipation League. The Thrift Farmers Union, representing the leading colored farmers of Salem and Gloucester counties, is giving the movement its support. The farmers promise the best of their agricultural products for exhibition and last week the leading farmers of Cumberland County formed a committee to work for the success of this movement.

EMANCIPATION PAGEANT.

(BY L. H. WHITE.)

The most spectacular feature of the Emancipation Exposition now being held at the 12th Regiment armory is the pageant of Negro history, produced by a company of about three hundred and fifty men, women and children, with specially selected music by an orchestra under the direction of Augustus Granville Dill and E. E. Thompson. Three performances have been given and the last one will be given Thursday evening.

The scenes of the play are laid in ancient Africa, Egypt and America, and portray the development of the African from his heathen savagery to present day civilization. Advantage is taken of the nature of the theme to present many gorgeous color pictures and aside from the historical value of the play, which by the way is so involved in splendor of imagery language that it is lost to the conception of the average mind, it afforded an opportunity for display of vocal and terpsichorean ability of a high order.

The dance of the Egyptian dancing girls was without a doubt the most attractive feature of the performance, though the little children in the last episode in a dance of joy and laughter won hearty and unrestrained applause. Two dances by Mrs. Dora Cole Norman, who also trained the girls and children in the group dances, were unusual and artistic. She danced an Egyptian dance in the third episode and in the fourth episode she did "The Dance of the Wind and Water," emblematic of the bringing of the Negro from Africa to America as a slave. In the sixth and last episode the appearance of characters representing Frederick Douglass, John Brown, Abraham Lincoln, Sojourner Truth, and Col. Shaw aroused great enthusiasm.

The music was specially composed and selected for the performance. Mr. Dill directed the instruments and the vocal music was in charge of Mme. Daisy Tapley. The musical numbers used were as follows:

First Episode—"Prelude Primitive," "Savage Song," "African Chant," "A Labor Song," all composeed by Maj Charles Young, U. S. Army; "Bamboula," Coleridge-Taylor.

Second Episode—"Egyptian Chant," Young; Egyptian march from "Aida," Verdi; sacred dance of priestesses from "Aida," Verdi.

Third Episode—"Bamboula," Coleridge-Taylor; "Darkness Descends on Egypt's Plains," Young; "Song of the Faithful," Young; "Take Nabandji," Coleridge-Taylor.

Fourth Episode—"They Will Not Lend Me a Child," Coleridge-Taylor; dance from "Othello," Coleridge-Taylor; "Scenes from an Imaginary Ballet, No. 1," Coleridge-Taylor.

Fifth Episode—Indian songs, Cole and Johnson; "El Rumbo," Young; "Alla Meringa," Young; the Marsellaise; American Slave songs; "Rule Britannia"; "Longing for Liberty," Young; "Sword Song," Young; "Attucks," Young; "Lamentation," Young.

Sixth Episode—"O Freedom," slave song; "John's Brown's Body;" "Take Nabandji," Coleridge-Taylor; children's intermezzo from "Othello," Coleridge-Taylor.

The production of the pageant was superintended by Chas. Burroughs, assisted by Mme. Marie Stewart Jackson.

The Star of Zion.

THAT was a rather disconcerting spectacle to say the least, when a crowd of colored women beseiged the home of Hon Harry W. Bass [illegible]delphia and clamored for [illegible] services rendered during the Emancipation Exposition. It is to be hoped that the country and the race will be spared the disgrace of a controversy over accounts of the Exposition.

3-1-13

Emancipation Meeting in Bridgeport.

The citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., held an enthusiastic emancipation celebration last Wednesday evening at the A. M. E. Zion church, of which Rev. W. H. Eley is pastor. L. J. Jordan, a well-known citizen, presided. A feature of the meeting was the singing of solos, and special jubilee hymns by a well trained chorus. Bishop Alexander Walters, of the A. M. E. Zion church, was the orator. Bishop Walters spoke as follows: "It is very fitting that we should assemble in our churches, halls and school houses to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the issuance of the emancipation proclamation by President Lincoln. Fifty years may mean much in the life of an individual, but it is but a speck in the life of a race or nation. With many, fifty is the prime of life and with others it means decrepitude. And as marvelous as has been our progress in these fifty years along the moral, intellectual and material lines as a race, we are still in our swaddling clothes; and but in the vestibule of our civil and political rights. The bishop was applauded throughout his address.

The fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the emancipation proclamation will be celebrated in this city in a most fitting way if the plans as mapped out by a number of local organizations are carried out. The Negro Outlook Committee, at its last meeting, launched a plan calling on the citizens of every village and city in the State of Kentucky to co-operate with them in celebrating this great event by sending exhibits of all kinds to be displayed in some suitable building. The Orphan's Home board is planning to have a mammoth celebration in the early spring at the Armory, and work from all the local schools will be gathered and put on exhibition. Last Monday morning Rev. Parrish presented to the ministers and deacon's meeting a proposition asking the Baptists of Kentucky and such others as desired to join with them, to help celebrate the emancipation upon the campus of the State University during the meeting of the Baptist General Association, which will meet in this city. They, like the Negro Outlook Committee, propose to ask the State legislature for appropriations, but from the present financial condition of Kentucky's treasury, there will be but very little to contribute.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Newman entertained a

CELEBRATE SEPT. 22D

9-27-13

EMANCIPATION DAY FITTINGLY OBSERVED BY CITIZENS

The Freeman

FORMER MAYOR BUSSE A FAVORITE

St. Clair White's Marriage to be Annulled—Mrs. John R. Marshall Recovering—A. M. E. Annual Conference in Session—A Notable Display.

(By Cary B. Lewis.)

(Freeman Bureau, 3000 South State St., Phone, Douglass 8068, Automatic 75-233.

Chicago, Ill., September 23.

The celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation in the city of Chicago is rather a new thing. It was eye-opener on Monday of this week. Usually the Chicago people are too busy to take up such a matter and make it a success, but just the reverse was true on Monday. A committee of well known citizens decided to not only celebrate September 12, but to do something for the wives of the departed soldiers of the war of the rebellion. B. F. Ramsey and C. E. Duff are the men who took the most active interest in the celebration. Prior to going to the Seventh Regiment Armory there was a monster parade. It started at 29th and State streets, headed by a platoon of colored police under the command of Captain Tucker of the Cottage Grave station and Lieutenant J. H. Price of the Stanton Avenue station. The Twelfth Regiment Band headed the parade, and as they marched down State street thousands of people looked with awe at the battle-scarred veterans who rode in automobiles, waving flags at the sight-seers. The parade was two squares long. Widows of old soldiers were in the parade, riding in large cars, and children also rode in carriages and floats. There were floats exhibiting scenes from cotton-picking days to the signing of the Emancipation—from the Emancipation to the wealth, finance and business progress of the present day. The parade was a grand one. In it was the first fire company of colored men. Then followed the present company No. 21 under the command of Lieutenant J. C. Wickliffe. They marched to the Seventh Regiment Armory, where there was speaking. At night there was a ball. Not a newspaper in the city was given an advertisement, so nothing was said about the affair save in The Freeman, and this was done through pure charity for the widows. It cannot be expected, however, for colored newspapers to pay for matter to boost an entertainment where money is made. If money is to be paid for large bills it is reasonable to pay for the same printing to go in newspapers. We do not know whether the ball was a success. We hope it was. A late report states that only 200 were present.

The Messenger, 1/24/13.
James, Alabama
Evergreen, Ala.

January 13, 1913.

Dear Messenger: We celebrated the Emancipation Proclamation at Midway, January 2nd. More than two hundred white and colored people were present. The meeting was held at the church at one p. m. Before beginning services, the many farm exhibits were inspected. After which prayer service was conducted by Messrs. A. D. Daniel, and H. S. Simmons.

Rev. B. T. Shell, secretary, Central City College, Macon, Ga., read the Emancipation Proclamation.

Prof. W. M. Rakestraw was the speaker of the day. He urged the farmers to stay on the farm, work six days in the week. He advised us to attend the annual Farmers Conference to be held at Tuskegee.

The following white people were present: Messrs. J. G. Hitchcock, F. C. Hall, Hilly King, Lewis King, Matthew Hitchcock, Alex Adam, Charlie Taylor and others.

The following people had exhibits at the church: Messrs. I. Rolins, A. D. Daniels. Dock Davis, Ike Ivery, William Sellers and Mesdames Lela Rolins, Nancy Davis, Mary Daniels, Lela B. Sellers.

Thirteen dollars and fifty cents was taken in the collection and the people were dismissed to meet again at night at the First Baptist Church. Dr. B. T. Shell preached an excellent sermon.

The people of this community were greatly helped by the day's service.

REPORTER.

COMMISSIONERS FUSS AS EXPOSITION CLOSES

New York Age

Dubois and Carr Principals In The Star Exhibition of Celebration

11-6-13

RUMOR OF $8,000 DEFICIT

From $10,000 to $15,000 Reported to Have Been Taken in for Paid Admission —Denounce Seating Arrangements.

What was considered by fortunate spectators as the star exhibition of the Emancipation Proclamation Celebration, held from October 22 to 31, inclusive, at the 12th Regiment Armory, is alleged to have occurred during the closing hours of the exposition when Prof. W. E. B. Dubois, referred to as the "master mind" of the commission, and Jas D. Carr, vice-chairman of the commission, became involved in a heated argument during which the progress of the race at hurling uncomplimentary epithets was shown. Those who were fortunate enough to witness the altercation declare that it was the feature of the exposition.

The trouble is said to have started over the failure of William Smith, an exhibitor, to secure necessary light while taking down his exhibit. Smith is said to have appealed to Du Bois, who was not inclined to accede to the exhibitor's demands. While Smith was telling Du Bois just how much he thought of him Vice-Chairman Carr came upon the scene and took sides with Smith. But "the master mind" was obdurate, and when the vice-chairman of the commission found that what he had to say fell on deaf ears he proceeded to call the professor a few names not known to sociology. Luckily, no blows were struck.

Exposition Well Attended in Evening.

Although the exposition was well attended during the evenings it is rumored that members of the commission claim that the commission faces a deficit of $8,000. It is estimated that from $10,000 to $15,000 in paid admissions were taken in at the box office while the exposition was open. The amount collected from exhibitors and other sources of revenue has not been made known. When the doors of the expositioin were opened it was common talk that the budget exceeded the appropriation between $3,000 and $4,000.

An important meeting of the commission has been called for this week when financial matters will be taken up and thoroughly discussed. There is a report in circulation that if the commissioners find there is any money left after they finish paying expenses that they will donate the entire amount to various local charitable institutions.

Much dissatisfaction exists over the seating arrangements in force at the 12th Regiment Armory during the holding of the exposition, many citizens and visitors charging that they were unfairly dealt with. Although most of the evening tickets of admission were fifty cents each and each ticket was supposed to entitle the holder to a seat on the main floor where there were fifteen hundred seats, hundreds found that they had to pay extra for chairs, the charges ranging from twenty-five cents for a chair to fifty cents and $1 for a seat in the gallery. This peculiar method of doing business was generally denounced.

It is estimated that less than two hundred white citizens attended the exposition to note the advancement made by the Negro since the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Astory is being told on one commissioner who wanted the commissio pay for his Turkish bath. It is said that although he protested against this item being stricken from his expense account the other commissioners balked at the people of the State paying for a Turkish bath.

Two commissioners are said to be considering the advisability of taking charts, etc., paid for by the people of New York State, and hold expositions —showing the progress of the race in other cities of the country.

Observance of Emancipation Day—Impressive Program Carried Out at the Fair Grounds — Able Talks Given—New Pekin Theater.

10-4-13

Special to THE FREEMAN.

With a parade in the morning, Afro-American and social gathering in the afternoon and evening at the fair grounds, many colored people of Dayton and the nearby towns celebrated emancipation day, September 22. In the morning the parade traversed the uptown districts of the city, marshaled by Lieutenant Robert Mallory, of Company C, ninth battalion, Ohio National Guard, countermarching southward to the fair grounds. At the fair grounds dinner was served, and immediately afterwards the day's formal program was begun. This included prayer by Rev. DeSoto Bass and reading o fthe emancipation proclamation by Miss Elizabeth Williams. The principal speaker of the day was Hon. Wilbur King, the brainy and talented assistant prosecutor of Franklin county, and an orator of pronounced ability. He spoke of the progress that the race had made during their half century of freedom against great odds and in the face of great prejudice against their rise from many sources. ....If you enjoy reading the colored publications you must have your small sum of five cents ready each week. Any items for the papers must be written on paper and handed to the carrier or the collector as he has not time to sto pand take notes, also it saves "apologies"....Miss Luverne Waters, of Middletown, was here visiting Mrs. Thompson and Wm. Thompson.... All kinds of publications may be had at the Afro-American News Agency, 32 Paisley street. Call around and observe the literature.....The McKinley M. E. church will give a grand cantata, "Mother Goose's Goslings," given by R. A. Statesman, on October 6. Admission, 10 cents....The Pekin had a crowded house at every performance during the past week. The Two Sweets, Willie and Lola, had wonderful success during their stay in this city. They kept the audience yelling to the utmost at teir comical and splendid characterizations. Harrison and Turner, of Cincinnati, live an instrumental and comedy act, and made a wonderful hit at this house. Prof. Carl S. Lohrey, a wonderful magician, had just returned to this country and performs wonders that Kellar and Thurston had overlooked. Wm. B. Bohannon, manager of the Pekin, a bus yyoung man, has completed the remodeling of this theater which was formerly the Enterprise. He has put in an elegant new front and the house now ranks as one of the most beautiful i nthe state. Write hi mat the new Pekin, 1026 West Third street, for opening dates....The Freeman may be had at the Pekin, Williams' barber shop and at Payne's store.....Mrs. Cornelia Probs, hair and scalp doctor on Middle street was visiting Mrs. Laura Nixon, of Hamilton, O.....Mr. Isaac Bibbs, of Mt. Julie Tenn., left for home after visiting his relatives in Dayton and Xenia, O....Rev. Mills and family are attending the Allen Ohio conference at Johnstown, Pa., and will be gone for two weeks. The Allen Ohio A. M .E. conference convenes October 1, 2 and 3....Rev. Wm. Pope lectured at McKinley M. E. church last Monday evening....Morros, the colored baseball team, lost the city championship to the white boys, the Lilly Brews, by the following scores: First game, 8 to 2; second game, 5 to 1; third game, 1 to 0. A girls' basketball league will be formed with the following teams: Steele, Westwood, Stivers, Parker, Dayton View and All-Stars.

Hampton Gives Historic Pageant.

A most unique pageant was the pageant of historic scenes at Hampton, as presented by a number of the Indian and Negro students of that school, under the auspices of the New York Samuel Armstrong Association, Monday evening, March 10, at Carnegie Hall. A large and representative audience was present, and the interesting and instructive features of the program were given appreciative attention.

The pageant opened with scenes by eight Indian pupils, representing the visit of Capt. John Smith to the Kiquotans in search of relief for the colonists at Jamestown who were threatened with starvation during the winter of 1607, a few months after they landed. Kiquotan was situated on the present site of Hampton. The scenes showed th ereception given Capt Smith, when the Indians gave the feast dance and the party joined in smoking the pipe of peace.

The next scene represented the landing of the first slaves at Jamestown, in 1619, a Dutch trader exchanging twenty with the English settlers, near Kiquotan, receiving in exchange corn and tobacco. A chorus, "Dum a lum," was sun, with typical songs and dances. Then followed various phases of Negro plantation life, showing cotton picking, peanut picking, etc., with songs and informal dances. The chorus was "I's gwine pick off Massa's peas."

A prayer meeting in the woods was shown, which was interrupted by the coming of the white master, who informed the slaves that Lee had surrendered and all the slave swere free. Scenes of reconstruction days followed, showing many hopeless slaves seeking for homes. The Freedmen's Bureau at Hampton was filled with the refugees.

The first Freedmen's school, established on the present site of Hampton in 1861 by Mrs. Peake, a Negro woman teacher, was shown. The character representing Mrs. Peake was enacted by Mrs. Anderson, a step-daughter of Mrs. Peake. The pageant ended with a chorus by thirty Hampton students, representing various activities of the school, showing farmers, artisans, business men, students and literary workers.

Charles B. Randall spoke on the fifty years' progress of the Negro, and the program closed with a strong address by Dr. Talcott Williams, president of the Pulitzer School of Journalism. He made an earnest plea that the splendid audience, representing the wealth and culture of New York, should use their influence and money to see that the Negro in this country had absolute justice. He urged the most liberal support for Hampton because of the excellent work it is doing for the colored race. Dr. Williams sounded a note of warning that if the people of the country allow prejudice to prevent their being fair the Negroes this nation might go through the asme experience as Spain 300 years ago when she refused to give education and industrial opportunities to the Mohammedans.

Wm. J. Schieffelin, president of the New York Samuel Armstrong Association, presided, and made mention of the illness of Dr. H. B. Frissell, president of Hampton Institute, and Robert C. Ogden, chairman of the board of trustees of the school.

Emancipation Celebration – 1913

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING HELD

2/5/13 The Christian Record

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION COMMIS ON MEETS

Philadelphia Pa.

Pennsylvania Takes Lead in Celebrating Negro Progress—The State tive Commision Gives Hear roval to ... inat Ha Been Accomplished by h se in Charge.

The Commission of the Emancipation Proclamation Celebration, to be held in Philadelphia, in September, 1913, held its ... al meeting in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Senate, in the Pennsylvania capitol building, in Harrisburg, Pa., Tuesday, February 4, 1913, for the purpose of considering the reports, plans, financial statement and general efficiency of the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh offices of the Emancipation Organization.

There were present, Senator William E. Crow, of Uniontown, Chairman of the Commission and formerly President of the Senate; Senator Henry A. Clark, of Erie; Representative George E. Alter, of Pittsburgh, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Representatives William W. Ulerich, of Latrobe, and Representative Harry W. Bass, of Philadelphia. All of the Commission were present except Senator Clarence Wolf, who is not now a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, and Hon. Milton W. Shreve, who has recently been elected to Congress. These two gentlemen when appointed were members of the Legislature. For two hours and a half the Commission listened to the reports of the various officers who are promoting the exposition.

Hon. Harry A. Bass, who is Secretary of the Commission outlined the general plan and purpose of the Exposition, and introduced Dr. Wm. M. Slowe, of Philadelphia, Chief Organizer, who told in detail of the work of organization of the Emancipation Proclamation Commission. Dr. Slowe explained that the work of organizing the state was divided into two parts. The eastern half of the state, which is under his personal supervision, includes Philadelphia and adjacent counties, and the western half, under Prof. Thomas H. Browne, of Vanderbilt, includes Allegheny and adjacent counties. Thirty-five counties in the state have been organized.

Dr. Slowe reported that the Organizers had traveled upward of 10,000 miles, covering every county in the state. In the counties organized, a local Emancipation Proclamation Association was established, with a President, Vice President, Secretary and Committees on Exhibits, Finance, Publicity and Transportation. Successful meetings have been held throughout the state, promoting the interest of the Exposition.

Recently an office in Pittsburgh has been opened, in the charge of Mr. Walter W. Scott, who is actively engaged in organizing that city for the Emancipation Exposition.

Mr. Richard A. Cooper, who is a member of the Philadelphia Common Council, made a report as the Chief Clerk of the Commission. Mr. Cooper stated that his work was divided into three parts: the bookkeeping, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and the management of the sales of certificates. He gave a detailed account of all moneys handled, showing for what paid, to whom paid and the amount paid, all itemized with duplicate vouchers. The report for twelve months, showed that $9,948.19 had been spent of the $20,000 which was appropriated. This feature of the report elicited much favorable comment and the chairman, Senator Crow, stated that after carefully perusing a copy of the Chief Clerk's statement, which had been put into the hand of each one of the Commissioners, that the management had been entirely satisfactory and rigidly economical. Speaker Alter and Representative Ulerich remarked that the salaries paid were reasonable and in some cases too small, and that the expenditures showed good judgment.

Mr. Cooper then presented a drawing submitted by an architect for the grounds and buildings, which was carefully scrutinized and after some questionings in which most of the members took part, was highly commended. The site which the Committee on Grounds and Buildings have decided upon, was said to be one of the best in Philadelphia, and the committee was commended for such a selection.

The matter of the certificates was explained as growing out of a ne-

essity. It was early seen that $20,000 would be far from enough to carry out the plans for the exposition and the suggestion for raising funds among the colored people, was shown to have come, not from the officers of the Association, but from outside friends, who expressed a desire to contribute to the success of the exposition, and to have some substantial memento of the same. The certificate of membership to the Emancipation Proclamation Association was designed to represent the progress of the Negro. The drawings were made by a Negro artist, and printed in four colors, making a very handsome souvenir. To every one who contributes fifty cents to the success of the celebration, a copy of this certificate is given and the names of the parties are to be enrolled in the Memorial History.

After Mr. Cooper, Mr. Bass introduced Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., of Philadelphia.

As Director of Exhibits, he presented a thorough classification of desirable exhibits, and said he had secured promises from nearly 800 to participate. He had made arrangements to have a complete exhibit of books copyrighted by Negro authors, some 6,000 in number, now in the Congressional Library, and is making an effort to secure pictures and models of the inventions known to have been patented by Negro inventors.

As to the school exhibit he reported the following items:

1. Photographs of schools, exterior and interior.
2. Photographs of pupils throughout the state.
3. Photographs of groups of Negro teachers.
4. Statistics and charts of Negro education in Pennsylvania.
5. Specimens of literary work, examination papers, drawing, etc.
6. Specimens of industrial work, wood, iron, cardboard, paper, etc.
7. Chorus of school children, singing patriotic and jubilee songs.
8. Special school children's day, having games, folk songs and athletics.
9. Congress of Negro educators.
10. Special exhibits from private schools.

Most of the public schools and private schools in the state have promised to exhibit as well as many outside of the state.

The State of New Jersey has appropriated $20,000 and agreed to take part.

As a part of the Educational Exhibit there is planned a Historical Pageant, of some 40 to 60 floats, each illustrating a distinctive fact or period in the history of the Negro race from the time of their leaving Africa to the present time. This will not only show many things not taught in the average history, but will tend to create in the minds of the Negroes and especially Negro children, the feeling of pride which is always helpful in making of good citizens. Philadelphia educators have given the plan their hearty endorsement. Large preparations are made to show the musical development of the Negro.

The Religious Exhibit will comprise:

1. Photographs showing the development of the Negro Church Edifice, exterior and interior.
2. Photographs of Conferences, ministerial groups, etc.
3. Complete exhibit of the missionary, education and other work of the different denominations controlled entirely by Negroes.
4. Statistics of the Negro Church.
5. Display of musical and literary products of Negro churchmen.
6. An interdenominational religious conference of all the churches.

The Industrial Exhibit comprises:

1. An agricultural exhibit.
2. Exhibits of development in professional life.
3. Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.
4. Trade and transportation.
5. Domestic and personal service.
6. The special exhibit of women's work has been organized and twenty committees of women are at work. A feature will be made of dressmaking, the novelty being the use of Negro models to show the products of Negro dressmakers from the ordinary garb of the kitchen to the best drawing room gowns; also special demonstrations of cooking, laundry work, fancy and plain sewing. The women are enthusiastic over this feature.

There will also be a series of Industrial Congresses in connection with the Industrial Exhibit.

The physical development of the Negro will be shown under a health exhibit. Photographs showing Negro physique and the various types of Negroes will be shown. A health exhibit especially designed to show the ravages of tuberculosis, infant mortality and the bad effect of unsanitary housing will be had.

As Statistician, Dr. Wright reported that he had gone over most of the available statistical data bearing upon the Negroes of this state from the beginning of the colony in 1682 to the present, showing:

1. Growth of Negro Population of the state.
   Distribution of the same.
   Migration of Negroes to and from the state.
   Statistics of wealth of education, of illiteracy of voters.
2. Religious Statistics showing numerical strength, financial condition (property owned, indebtedness, funds raised, etc.), and activities of the church denominations.
3. Industrial Statistics, showing number of Negroes employed, distribution of occupation, Negroes in agriculture, professions, domestic and personal service, trade and transportation, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, etc., etc.

These statistics will be put into most compact form and will be the basis of a number of charts which shall make them by occular demonstration, intelligible and helpful to those who have no special knowledge of statistics. The final results will be put into a History of the Negro in Pennsylvania State as the permanent exhibit of the industrial, religious and educational history of the race.

The plans for the Exhibition were highly commended by all the commission. Senator Clark, of Erie, Pa., who, because of his interest in Expositions, was asked to be the chairman of the Perry Centennial Celebration, stated that he knew the amount of work involved in the planning of such an Exhibition and was highly pleased with the advance which had been made. He commended the officers on the clear and satisfactory manner in which they had presented their plans and the comprehensiveness of the plans themselves.

After the reports the Commission went into a business session and made further preparation for the successful carrying on of the work. Dr. Wright presented a budget showing in detail the estimated items of cost of the Exposition. This from a very economic point of view will call for an additional appropriation from the state.

The Commission expressed entire confidence in all the acts of the officers and also expressed their belief in the final issue.

Dr. Wright is now asking for names and addresses of individuals and firms who will put up exhibits of credit of the race.

ROBT. N. WOOD DROPPED FROM CITY'S PAYROLL.

2/15/13 The Christian Record

Robert N. Wood, leader of the United Colored Democracy and chairman of the Emancipation Proclamation Commission, has been dismissed as inspector by Borough President McAneny for remaining away from work without leave. Mr. McAneny is said to have taken exceptions ao the leader of the colored Democrats neglecting his duties during the holding of the Emancipation Celebration without first making an application for a leave of absence.

Robert N. Wood was put on the city's payroll by Edward E. Lee ,then leader of the colored Democrats ,about seven years ago during the rule of Croker. He was later put under civil service.

EXPOSITION AT PHILADELPHIA

The N.Y. Age 4-18-13

Elaborate Plans Being Made for Celebration of Emancipation Proclamation—Prizes Will Be Given Away—Will Hold Big Athletic Meet.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 2.—The Pennsylvania Emancipation Proclamation Commission which will hold an Exposition celebrating the fifty years of freedom of the Negro race in America, in Philadelphia, September, 1913, is making elaborate preparations for the consummation of this event. Hon. Harry W. Bass, the only Negro member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, is the prime mover in the celebration. It was through his efforts that Pennsylvania led off with an appropriation of $20,000 for this purpose.

The executive committee of the Emancipation Celebration has just announced a number of prizes for the fiftieth anniversary celebration. There will be a prize of $50 in gold for the best Emancipation ode, a prize of $50 in gold for the best Emancipation song set to music, and $50 in gold for the best paper of from five thousand to eight thousand words on the subject of "The Progress of the Negro Since Emancipation," depicting fifty years of Negro progress. All the contestants are to send in their products not later than August 1, to the Emancipation Proclamation Commission, 1352 Lombard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In connection with the celebration there will be also an athletic meet, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union of America, at which something like $1,000 worth of prizes will be awarded among which will be a memorial cup to the honor of Dr. John B. Taylor, of the University of Pennsylvania, the late champion quarter mile runner of America. William M. Slowe, Harry DuPlessiss, George Smiley, J. T. Howard, C. A. Lewis, J. Max Barber and others compose the local athletic committee which proposes to bring to Philadelphia the most notable gathering of Negro athletes which has ever met in the history of the country.

The chief feature of the Exposition will be the exhibits illustrating the industrial progress of the Negro race. More than seventy schools have made application to exhibit their industrial and literary work. Negro manufarturers and inventors will have a large part in the Exposition, while the Women's Domestic Science Department is expected to make one of the most attractive features. An organization of five hundred local Philadelphia women aided by a similar organization in nearly every city in the State, is working day and night for the success of the Women's Department. A Women's Congress will be held at which time will appear many of the leading women of both races in the country.

Musical Carnival Will be a Feature.

Next to the industrial exhibit the most attractive feature will be the musical carnival. Among those interested are Mme. E. Azalia Hackley, F. A. Clark, Edwin F. Hill and many other local musical people. A chorus of five thousand voices, which will render the old plantation melodies is being trained under the leadership of the eminent composer and musical director, Prof. F. A. Clark of Philadelphia. A similar chorus of the school children of Philadelphia, is being trained under the leadership of Prof. J. R. Paul Brock, principal of the Thomas Durham School, one of the largest schools in Philadelphia. During this carnival the musical committee proposes to bring to Philadelphia, the very best musical talent of the race. There shall be concentrated during the latter half of August and the month of September, the greatest array of Negro talent that has ever been brought together at any one time in any one place.

In connection with the Exposition there will be a series of conferences; a sociological conference under the leadership of the Rev. Marrhew Anderson, founder and principal of the Berean Manual Training School; a conference of the medical men, under the leadership of a very competent committee of which Dr. R. Wellesley Bailey is chairman, an inter-denominational religious conference which will bring together all the religious denominations to which the Negro belongs, under the leadership of an inter-denominational religious committee of which Bishop L. J. Coppin is chairman.

Last August a special representative of the Commission, Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, who is president of the Negro Business League of Philadelphia, went to the Chicago meeting of the National Negro Business Men's League and secured the acceptance of the invitation to hold the 1913 session in the city of brotherly love in connection with the Emancipation Exposition celebration. This will be one of the features of this great celebration of fifty years of progress of the colored race. Last week, the Hon. Richard A. Cooper, member of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, and also chief clerk of the Emancipation Proclamation Commission, introduced and had passed by the Philadelphia Councils, an appropriation of $5,000 for the interest of the National Negro Business Men's League which will meet during the Exposition in the Exposition Building.

The Governor of each State has been asked to appoint a Commission to take a special part on the program in the great race conference which will be held at this time. President Woodrow Wilson, while Governor of New Jersey, appointed a Commission and the New Jersey Legislature appropriated $20,000 to aid in making the Philadlephia Exposition a success and measures are now being taken by which it is hoped to have every other State to make a similar appropriation.

The management of the Exposition is in charge of the local executive committee, composed of some of the best representative men of the race, they are as follows: Harry W. Bass, chairman; Bishops J. S. Caldwell, L. J. Coppin, George Blackwell, Evans Tyree, the Revs. H. H. Cooper, J. C. Beckett, C. C. Scott, F. T. M. Webster, Matthew Anderson, E. W. Johnson, C. A. Tindley, W. A. Creditt, C. C. Dunlap, G. W. Goff, J. W. Lee, R. R. Wright, H. Y. Arnett, A. R. Robinson, G. H. Dwelle, R. A. Cooper, J. C. Asbury, Drs. Wm. M. Slowe, H. M. Minton, Maurice Randolph, N. T. Vealor, P. L. Blackell and W. H. Marshall.

CELEBRATES EMANCIPATION

The Amsterdam

Rochester, Washington and Brooklyn to Vie With Each Other Over Fifty Years of Freedom.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation at Rochester, N. Y., September 22-23. The day morning, the 22d, emancipation sermons commemorating fifty years of freedom will be preached in all churches, and in the evening, at Convention Hall, grand jubilee services will be held, with a reading of the emancipation proclamation by Miss Harriett Harden. Among the speakers will be James H. Anderson, managing editor of The Amsterdam News. Monday, September 23, a salute of fifty guns will be fired, in recognition of the historic event, prior to the grand parade, headed by fifty young women. Athletic sports will be enjoyed in the afternoon in Genessee Valley Park, and the grand jubilee ball in the evening.

National Jubilee in Washington.

At Washington, under the auspices of the National Emancipation Commemorative Society a national jubilee in celebration of fifty years of freedom will be held September 22-26. Most satisfactory arrangements have been made for this, which will doubtless prove to be the most important of historic events. Many prominent speakers, including the President of the United States, Governors of various States and United States Senators, have been invited.

Fitting celebration of the famous battle of Antietam will be held in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Saturday, September 21, from plans which have been well laid by the War Veterans' and Sons' Association of America.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION HELD AT SPRINGFIELD

Over Five-hundred Articles by Negroes Put on Exhibition

GOV. EDW. F. DUNNE PRESENT

Exposition Held under Auspices of Illinois Half Century Exposition of which "Tom" Swann Is President. 5-15-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 13.—At the industrial exhibit, under the auspices of the Illinois Half Century Freedom Exposition, held Friday afternoon, May 9, at the Illinois Colored Old Folks' and Orphans' Home, 429 South Twelfth street, Gov. Edward F. Dunne was the principal speaker. The exposition also marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the home. Thomas Wallace Swann is president and organizer of the Illinois Half Century Freedom Exposition.

Over five hundred articles were on exhibition as samples of the work done by the Negro citizens of this city. The exhibits were placed in tents placed in the rear of the building. A large tent was put up especially for the use of Gov. Dunne and the members of the Illinois Legislature who accompanied him. Adjt. Gen. Dickson was also with him. The exhibits embraced drawings, paintings and domestic science work, and attracted much favorable comment.

The address of Gov. Dunne treated largely of the progress made by the Negroes in the past fifty years, religiously, materially and intellectually. In speaking of the frugality of the race he said that approximately $500,000,000 had been accumulated in fifty years, or an average of $50 for each person. He said that the Negro contributed one tenth of their wealth to Christianity and one-tenth to education. This he declared, entitled them to the sympathy not only of their own people, but of the white people as well.

One of the objects of the exposition was to create interest in the proposed exposition of 1915, an appropriation bill for which is pending before the Illinois Legislature. The bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Lloyd, and in the Senate by Mr. Dailey, and by its provisions sufficient money will be provided for the exposition in commemoration of the half-century of freedom enjoyed by the Negro.

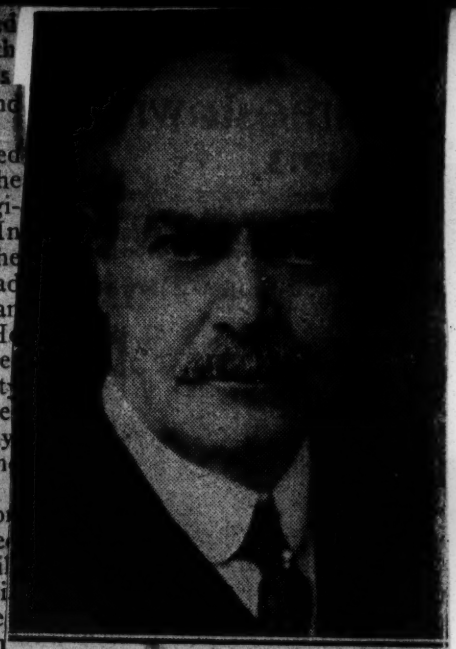
Well Known Negroes Present.

Besides the address by Gov. Dunne, addresses were made by Hon. Richard T. Greener, Chicago; the Rt. Rev. E. W. Osborne, D.D., bishop of Springfield, and Hon. W. F. Powell, Camden, N. J., former minister to Haiti. Members of Company M, Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, Capt, W. H. Hodge commanding, with Adjutant General Frank S. Dickson of the Illinois National Guard, acted as a military escort for the Governor.

The following program was carried out:

Selection, "Steal Away to Jesus," Pioneer Exposition chorus; invocation, Rt. Rev. E. W. Osborne, D.D., bishop of Springfield; chorus, "I Am Troubled in Mind," Pioneer Exposition chorus; reading, Dunbar, Miss Vera Ford; solo, Lawrence Jorgen-Dahl; address, "The Day We Celebrate," Hon. Richard Theodore Greener; address, "Unfurling the Flag," Gov. Edward F. Dunne; music, "The Star Spangled Banner," Pioneer Exposition chorus; address, Hon. William F. Powell, former minister to Haiti; selection, "Sweet and Low," Pioneer Exposition chorus; benediction, the Rev. Henry J. Callis, pastor of Walters Chapel, Chicago.

The Illinois Half Century Freedom Exposition was organized four years ago by Thomas Wallace Swann, of Chicago, to promote the exposition of 1915. In September, 1909, a Negro Trades Exposition was held at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Chicago, at which time Gov. Charles S. Deneen delivered a notable address, advocating the plan of a permanent exposition among the Negroes. He advised the building of a large industrial home in Chicago in which to have permanent exhibits of the work being done by the race.



GOV. EDW. F. DUNNE OF ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS GETS A $25,000 APPROPRIATION.

6-19-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 17.—The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $25,000 for the holding of an exposition in 1915 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The consensus of opinion is that at the next session of the Legislature another appropriation will be made to further the work of the commission.

EMANCIPATION ANNIVERSARY.

Citizens of Montclair, N. J., Hold Fine Local Celebration.

As a precursor of the semicentennial celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation proclamation to be held by the citizens of New Jersey at Atlantic City in October the people of Montclair held a most interesting local celebration on Monday, Sept. 1. The program consisted of songs, choruses, addresses and a grand street pageant. The parade was led by Grand Marshal Burr Lee and Captain B. H. Washington.

The oration subject, "The New Freedom," was delivered by the Rev. F. H. Butler, pastor of St. Mark's M. E. church. The general officers of the celebration were R. L. Epps, president; Miss Alice Smallwood, first vice president; R. D. Spain, second vice president; Burr Lee, treasurer; W. E. Tyler, secretary, and Mrs. M. Chisholm, corresponding secretary.

Emancipation Celebration - 1913

THE EXPOSITION'S PLANS

Emancipation Commission Gives Out Plan and Scope of Coming Exhibition.

The Emancipation Commission of the State of New York have announced the plans for the Exposition, which will be held in one of the State armories during the last ten days of October, as follows: Of the $25,000 appropriated three-fifths will go directly for exhibits, only one-fifth to salaries and the remaining fifth for advertising, congresses and contingent expenses. The Commission is determined that the fund shall be administered with rigid economy.

The exhibit will be in 15 divisions: 1. An exhibit of African industries. 2. An exhibit illustrating the distribution of the colored race in the world and in this country, and the growth of the colored population in the United States. 3. An exhibit to show the vital statistics and physical developments of colored Americans. 4. A large exhibit of the occupations of colored Americans, especially industries and agriculture. 5. A collection of inventions by colored people. 6. An exhibit of colored progress in education. 7. An exhibit of religious work and progress among colored people. 8. An exhibit of civil status, including political power, home life, business advance and social uplift. 9. An exhibit of the work of colored women. 10. An exhibition of selected works of colored artists. 11. A collection of colored literature. 12. An exhibit of colored architects' work. 13. Music written and performed by colored people. 14. A pageant to illustrate episodes in the history of the colored race. 15. Two congresses of leading colored men, one on Religion and one on Social Uplift, including health, education and industrial opportunity.

The general program includes Governor's Day, Friday, October 24, Douglas Day and Lincoln Day, and five performances of the Pageant and two concerts.

The members of the Commission are: R. N. Wood, chairman; J. D. Carr, vice-chairman; Rev. G. Simms, J. R. Hillery, Rev. W. A. Byrd, J. B. Clayton, J. H. Anderson, W. E. B. Du Bois, J. Henry Taylor. Sumner H. Lark is Director-General and Captain W. H. Jackson, Director of Exhibits.

EXPOSITION AT "PHILLY" WAS A DISMAL FAILURE

Work of Carpenters Was the Feature of Pennsylvania Celebration

The New York Age.

BUT FEW EXHIBITS OF MERIT

10/9/13

Promoters Failed to Give Citizens What They Wanted—Ignorance in Dealing With the Masses Shown.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 8.—Your representative assigned to "cover" the Emancipation Celebration had the deepest and most friendly interest in the Exposition recently held in the city of Philadelphia. In common with a good many Philadelphia people and friends of the race everywhere, I watched this venture with a great deal of interest. The doors of the exposition were thrown open several days ago. It is against my inclination to say anything that ever savors of adverse criticism when the least basis of commendation cannot be found, but in this case frankness is the best policy.

I am not speaking because I feel unfriendly toward those at the head of the present exposition, but I want to be of service to those who make such an attempt in the future and speak in plain and unvarnished terms.

The exhibit was a dismal, gloomy and disappointing failure and no honest person can use any other words in characterizing it.

The very best that can be said in its favor is that some good carpenters' work was done in putting up such creditable buildings on so short a notice, but aside from this there is nothing that one could say that is favorable.

There was practically nothing that could be classed as an exhibit and what little there was was not properly put up. The people in charge seemed to have had no conception of how to get up an exposition or how to deal with the masses of our people in a manner to secure their interest in obtaining exhibits and in attending expositions.

The most successful and creditable thing on the inside of the buildings was the various sociological congresses, but what does a big speech amount to when the speaker has behind him and in front of him and on each side of him evidences of racial failure? A speech on such an occasion means little or nothing.

Commissioners who came from afar to represent their respective states left Philadelphia in a huff, indignantly declaring that no arrangements had been made for their comfort. One commissioner who hailed from Minnesota complained to your representative that when he inquired of the heads if they had provided him with a stopping place, he received a reply in the negative. This commissioner also volunteered the information that he would have been charged admission to the exposition had he not registered a kick.

I hope this exhibition of failure, right in the heart of the North, will go far to teach our race that in the future when we undertake anything that is to come before the public we should be very careful to see that everything is so planned as to bring about success and not failure. The State of Pennsylvania is one of rich material which could have been gotten together in a way that would have made an interesting and encouraging exposition; but while we have the most friendly feeling toward the managers and projectors, frankness and consideration for racial interest compel me to say that the exposition is not what people had a right to expect it would be.

I want to reiterate that the architects who drew the plans of the buildings and carpenters deserve considerable credit for putting up some sightly structures within an incredibly short length of time.

NEGROES HONORED AT PERRY CELEBRATION

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Friday evening, September 5, was set apart during Perry Centennial Week as the evening on which recognition would be given Anthony Williams, the Negro hero of the battle of Lake Erie, who accompanied Perry in his memorable trip by boat to Niagara, and the other Negroes who participated in this and other battles and wars of this country.

These special exercises were under the direction of the Men's Club of St. Phillip's Church and the colored citizens, and besides an address by the Rev. J. E. Nash, gold medals were presented to the three descendants of Williams, now living in Buffalo, Mrs. Catherine Seaton, C. A. Dickson and Moses Day.

The exercises were held at Elmwood Music hall at 9 o'clock, opening with an address by John Sayles, secretary to the Mayor. Other addresses were made by Edward H. Butler the employer of Moses Day, Councilman Charles L. Wilbert and Counselor Thomas L. Jones of Washington, D. C. The choir of St. Philip's Church sang a chorus and Mrs. C. E. Ford rendered a solo.

Following the exercises, dancing and refreshments were enjoyed until a late hour. The arrangement committee consisted of the Rev. J. W. Livingston, chairman; Alexander Parker, vice-chairman; Cornelius E. Ford, secretary; Mont Tate, assistant sercretary; T. D. Payne, treasurer.

Philadelphia Pa. Press
Friday, Sept. 19, 1913

SHOW PROGRESS MADE BY COLORED RACE

Many novel and instructive exhibits are being displayed at the Emancipation Exposition, Broad Street and Oregon Avenue, showing the remarkable advance made by the colored race since the Civil War.

Yesterday was Sociological Congress Day at the exposition, and several prominent colored educators demonstrated to the large assemblage the progress of the race. George E. Haynes, professor of social science in Fisk University, Nashville, spoke on "Problems of the Colored Race in the Big American Cities." Mr. Haynes advocated the back to the farm plan.

The other speakers were Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University, Washington; Monroe N. Work, director of research in Tuskegee Institute; Alian LeRoy Locke, instructor in English in Howard University, and H. Wilbur, dean of Crott College.

TRENTON, N. J.

Trenton, N. J., March 18.—The Emancipation Proclamation Commission of New Jersey has had introduced into the Legislature two bills recently; one for an additional appropriation of $15,000 to carry on the exposition and the other to allow the commission to hold the celebration wherever it chooses instead of being limited to Philadelphia.

There was a large gathering of citi-

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION

Rev. Preston Taylor Delivered the Principal Address at Hopkinsville

Monster Demonstration and Street Parade—Decorated Vehicles, Floats Autos and Horseback Riders—Queen of Honor with Maids Present Beautiful Spectacle Marched all Streets.

Nashville Globe

Special to the Globe.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Sept. 22.—Rev. Preston Taylor, widely known and substantial leader of the race of Nashville, Tenn., was the orator of the day at the fiftieth anniversary celebration held here today of the issuance of the proclamation giving freedom to more than three million colored slaves in the United States as a necessity. It will be remembered that while Lincoln's proclamation announced that the emancipation of the slaves would be effective on and after January 1, 1863, the famous state paper went to the Senate on September 22.

The event was celebrated here with speechmaking and an industrial parade, the most pretentious ever had and drew forth the greatest praise and commendation from the white citizens in this section and the daily press, who paid high compliments to the race for its advancement made during the past fifty years.

Rev. Taylor's address was made in the open before more than thousand spectators, the very air being punctuated with enthusiasm, because of the accomplishments of the race since slavery. Rev. Taylor delivered a matchless address and gave to those who listened to him much inspiration, encouragement and advice. At times the speaker was cheered by the assembled multitude until the applause could be heard for miles away. He was introduced by Mr. Louis Berry, chairman of the Committee of the local Knights of Pythias, under whose auspices the celebration was given, and the proceeds from which goes toward caring for the indigent poor of the race in Hopkinsville the coming winter. There were seated on the speaker's platform, which was beautifully decorated an even dozen of Kentucky's most fairest and lovely young maidens in the center of the group being seated the Queen, clad in a most elegant costume, the following gentlemen: Revs. E. Williams, pastor of the Virginia Baptist Church; R. L. Bayliss, who offered invocation; G. H. Hubbard and Hon. Hiram S. Smith, the local colored city councilman. The proclamation was read by the Queen, following which Mr. Louis Berry, master of ceremonies, introduced Rev. Taylor. He called attention to the fact that in Rev. Mr. Taylor, the race had a real representative type of the American Negro turned loose 50 years ago upon the world to become a ward upon the government, but instead, there was not a single man, no matter for how many thousand years he boasted of his ancestry, who would not be more than proud to claim unto his race such a record as has been made by the speaker of the day. He compared Rev. Taylor along with Dr. Booker T. Washington and other noted race leaders, who are singly recognized for their forethought, wisdom, intelligence, wealth and leadership.

"With such advancement along all lines as has been acknowledged by all the world in these fifty years, what will be the results and the accomplishments of my race in another fifty years" was the opening declaration of Dr. Taylor. It was the most appreciative audience that had assembled on a similar occasion in Hopkinsville in many years. "Our progress has not been a local one, but a national one, and there are fewer drones, fewer beggars, in our race than can be said of any race in the whole world" continued the speaker, this assertion drawing forth tremendous applause. The wealth, intelligence and thrift of the race, said the speaker may be found wherever one goes. He told of a recent trip South which he made and where he visited the plantation of one ex-slave who now owns one thousand and two acres of land, all paid for through the savings of the owner, and much of the land having been purchased outright at a large cost price from the ancestors of the man who once

owned him. This story created great interest. He also told of a visit to Mond Bayou Miss., the Negro city, and declared that the people took such great pride in their own town and are so stimulated over self-government until there has been only one man arrested there within the last ten years. For more than two hours the speaker marshalled such truths of the race's loyalty, progress and advancement, that the thousands of interested listeners were kept constantly cheering and when he finally concluded such an applause went up that the air was rent with sounds like unto that which had never been heard by the oldest residents of this section.

The celebration was planned and given by the Penny Royal Lodge No. 27, Knights of Pythias, and the lodge was given tre hearty support of the U. B. F., Wise Men, Knights of Tabor, Old Soldiers, Uniform Ranks of of the Pythians, and others also the churches, among which were the Virginia Street Baptist, the Freeman Chapel C. M. E., and the Blooming Grove Baptist.

The parade was by far the most representative spectacle that has ever before been attempted by colored people where there being sveral hundred decorated vehicles, automobiles, floats, horseback riders, etc. A prize for the best decorated float, as well as for the second best, had been offered, and just before the exercises closed the judges, Messrs. S. D. Phillips, P. F. Boyd and E. G. Lamb, announced as the winner of the first prize Mr. W. E. Penn; and for the second, the olored Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school.

Music was furnished by the Madisonville and Earlington bands. A base ball game played between teams from Hopkinsville and Earlington was enjoyed as a climax to the afternoon's pleasure. At night a mammoth social gathering was held at Friendship Hall that was a most enjoyable entertainment.

The Queen of the celebration Miss Mary Ella Turner, was most beautiful to look upon and was a representative type of the latter day Afro-American woman. She and her maids, were very becomingly dressed and the picture presented an innocence and sweetness that was peculiarly striking and a pleasure at once to witness . Miss Turner is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Turner, one of the leading younger families in Hopkinsville. The Queen received hundreds of compliments on her victory over her contestants in a most spirited race although friendly. Exhibition drills given by R N. Lander company, Uniform Rank K. of P., was also an enjoyable feature during the afternoon.

FITTING EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.

Freeman — 1-11-13

A movement is on foot in Indiana looking forward to the celebration

he fiftieth anniversary of the freedom of the Negroes in a fitting way. Movements of the kind are on foot throughout the country, the Legislatures of some of the states have come to the assistance of the colored people in their effort to appropriately celebrate he great Lincoln event. The state of Pennsylvania has set aside $20,000 for he purpose, on the theory that the demonstration would be an event of patriotism, and as such, should be encouraged. It goes without saying that the Emancipation Proclamation was a great event in the civic life of the Negro race. Whatever may follow will not overshadow it. Men of any race will readily agree that nothing can happen in the history of races that will outrival in importance the thing of personal liberty. Whatever we may do at these stated intervals, semi-centennials, centennials, will not be beyond the merit of the act that brought about the freedom of the individual. In our opinion the white people, those of influence, those who rejoice in the demonstration of loyalty and patriotism, will be pleased to know that we are thankful and obligated for our citzenship.

More than likely an appeal will be made to the Legislature of this state; at least, the proposition will be spread out before it. The movement doubtless will be considered unusual, peculiar, by that body, but it will not get around the fact that the Lincoln act was an act of the nation. It is thought that the Legislature will see to it that a proper effort will not lack proper financing.

A similar sum to that voted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania would amply care for the project with the possibility of refunding at least one-half of it. This on the theory that expositions of the kind are never successful financially.

What has Indiana done—the colored people—since 1863? A fitting demonstration would be no less than a miniature fair. The best of every line of endeavor, as such things go, should be a part of the plan, and in a competitive sense, meaning cash prizes, perhaps medals or ribbons, as noted in the state fair held annually in Indianapolis. In the event the state fair grounds prove unsuitable or for any cause are impossible to secure, there are yet two baseball parks that would be convenient. A third park is also promised for this coming season. Either of these places would answer the purpose very well, perhaps better, than the state fair grounds.

On the theory that one of the baseball parks should be chosen one good building would be sufficient for housing such exhibits as need care. Pavilions, stockades, fences, together with the administrative expenses, would require the remainder of the appropriation. A brilliantly conducted campaign by way of soliciting exhibits and for patronage would arouse a state-wide interest in the movement, assuring large gate receipts, and also large receipts for concessions. The state could act as the disbursing agent as the government did for the Negro exposition at Jamestown, Va., in 1907. However, the Negroes of Indiana, we think, would prefer to act wholly independent, just as the case is in Pennsylvania. A board of directors made up of men of integrity and standing safeguarded by the usual business precautions, would insure an efficient, judicious and economical management. As a representative affair these should come from various parts of the state.

We enter somewhat into detail simply as a matter of informing the members of the Legislature of the object and its feasibility. All members of the Negro race are expected to share in the movement as it is possible for them to do so. The leaders of this community have already been consulted, and all agree that the semi-centennial of the great Lincoln event should be celebrated in a fitting way. Such men as H. L. Sanders, Dr. S. A. Furniss, Dr. Joseph H. Ward, George L. Knox, Gurley Brewer, A. J. Manning, Joseph H. Broyles, Allen Simmons, the Drs. Norrel, William Lewis, William Jackson, Elwood C. Knox, George G. Simmons, Thomas E. Taylor, E. M. C. Willis, J. W. Bridges, Dr. J. O. Puryear, Rev. T. A. Smythe, Rev. Nathaniel Seymour, Rev. Dr. Prince, Rev. Charles Hunter, Rev. H. A. Foreman, Rev. James C. Patton, Rev. Rowan, John T. Smith, William Miller, Archie Greathouse, Charles Lewis, James A. Shelton, George Stewart, Charles Cook, Lucius Willis and Tim Owsly have expressed themselves in favor of an exhibition that exhibits. In fact, the total Negro population of the city and of the state is practically unanimous in favor of the move.

CELEBRATING THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Freeman — 1-11-13

The fiftieth anniversary of the freedom of the Negro slaves of America by proclamation is the present year, 1913. It was thought at one time that there would be a general movement having as its end some fitting exhibition of the progress of the race from the time of the issuance of the proclamation until the present day, in commemoration of the great Lincoln event. Perhaps it will be remembered that the movement started out as a sort of double-header, and which did not promise unanimity of action. It is just as well not to rehearse in detail who headed two general movements having the one purpose in view. It is sufficient to say that their standing were of such character that unless they got together on the proposition the chances for one great brilliant exposition would be slim. They did not get together, we are sorry to say, and because of the failure the general exposition scheme suffered some. Then followed considerable delay, doubt and anxiety, especially when Congress turned down the proposition, for reasons thought to be more or less plausible.

The status of a big general movement is not generally known, if there is one. The failure of Congress to act greatly reduced the opportunity. If anything remains of it, Prof. R. R. Wright, of Georgia, is the legatee. He seemingly has done the most in the interest of a general exposition. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was voted by Congress, at least by the Senate, through the efforts of Governor Bradley, of Kentucky. This fund was to be the government's share in giving form to the project or to a project of the kind mentioned. From the lack of discussion and the lack of enthusiasm it has not been made clear whether the money voted or proposed was meant for a general movement as thought out by Prof. R. R. Wright, or one meant to be set in motion by Kentucky Negroes alone. At the time of the appropriation or the proposed appropriation the leading Negroes of Kentucky became at once very active, giving color to the belief that the movement to be was to be dominated by Kentucky men. Whatever that was seems to have gone a-glimmering.

As matters stand, nothing definite has been done, nothing definite known. It was fairly conceded th Prof. Wright, of Georgia, would be t man to general the big movemen This was before the appropriation o the proposed appropriation. Since tha time the Georgia man has not been so much in evidence as the promoter of the exposition. Others who had views on the matter thought there was not sufficient time for a great demonstration; they thought it best that the communities celebrate the event in the best way they could. We think Dr. Booker T. Washington came to that conclusion also. And it does appear late for something great and worthy to be done in the few months there would be to do it in. It is now 1913. A great demonstration, country-wide, touching every Negro of the nation, is out of the question. If we begin now to prepare in a general way for 1919, the three hundredth anniversary of the Negroes' advent on American soil, it would be none too early. As we have said, Boston has already appropriated 1920 as the year for celebrating the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

We note that fiftieth anniversary celebrations are scheduled in various parts of the country. This means that the one great movement is not being considered. We are greatly in favor of the observance of the Emancipation Proclamation, but in some quiet, appropriate way, as we said on another occasion. The new Negro does not enthuse over reminders of a past that is full of degradation. And they are not different to other generations of peoples. It is in man to hark back to a great ancestry. Nearly every man in America would gladly trace his descent to kings and nobles if he could. "He came from a good family" is recognized as a sort of passport; a slavish condition is not one which is referred to with pride.

And yet the day should be observed in honor of the man who made such reflections as referred to possible. The spirit of gratitude should be kept up somehow. We should not develop racial traits that bespeak indifference to the spirit of philanthropy. It belongs to civilization; it is one of its chief assets—the spirit of gratefulness, reverencing those things and individuals that are distinguished for their contributions in the name of society's uplift.

The Mayor of Lawrence is one of the few big, loyal hearted men in this country who stands for the advancement of the colored American. He issued the following resolution recently to all of the citizens:

"Whereas, Monday, September 1, 1913, will be celebrated by the colored people of the city of Lawrence as the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation proclamation, and

"Whereas, arrangements have been made for a program to be given at Burr's Grove on said date, this is to request the citizens of Lawrence to use their best endeavors and give all the assistance in their power that this celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation which brought freedom to so many of our fellow citizens will be properly observed.

E. U. BOND, Mayor."

THIS week North Carolina Negroes are celebrating the Semi-Centennial of Freedom in connection of the Colored Fair at Raleigh. The program promises an interesting and noteworthy event.

10-30-13 The Star of Zion

Fifty Years of Freedom a Great Week

The Freeman 10-4-13

The citizens of Bruce and Douglass Park, Norfolk county, Va., will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of freedom of the colored race in the United States with a local exposition. Organizations are requested to join in carrying out this great celebration of freedom of a once downtrodden race. Let us show to the world what we have accomplished within the fifty years. Governor Mann, of Virginia, will speak on the closing day. P. E. White, president; Mrs. Jetta Skinner, secretary.

Emancipation—1914

From

Published at CHRONICLE, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Date SEP 13

ANNIVERSARY OF EMANCIPATION OF COLORED PEOPLE

Is Observed at Celebration in Convention Hall.

MAYOR IS AMONG SPEAKERS

Contrasts Condition of Race in This Country before Proclamation of Freedom with Its Position To-day—Dancing Follows Exercises

There were only seventy-five in attendance and neither their number nor applause made any impression in big Convention Hall, yet there was a seriousness that was felt by anyone familiar with the history of the race that was re-born fifty-two years ago yesterday, when Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

The thought obtruded last night of other meetings, held when the people who attended wore ragged toil-marked clothes, when their wrists were marked with steel, and they continually listened for the sound of pursuit above the words of the speaker. John W. Thompson, president of the Commemorative Society, which arranged yesterday's celebration of the anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and the tribute to the memory of Frederick Douglass, presided.

Free for Fifty-two Years.

"Fifty-two years ago to-day Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamaion," he said. "Fifty-two years ago our own Frederick Douglass stood at his elbow eloquently persuasive and it was, we are told, by his influence that the signing was effected. We were to have had a new site for the Douglass statue, and that statue rededicated to-day, but that was impossible.

"But we are very proud to-day that here in Rochester we have the only monument in the United States ever erected in honor of one of our own race. We are proud that prominent citizens of the city helped bring it about with us. We are proud that we are a part of Rochester life, and we challenge any city to bring forth a colored population of 12,000 equal in law-abiding, right-eous qualities to that of this city. In the last twenty years sixty-six of them have owned $251,000 worth of property."

The first speaker introduced by the chairman was Mayor Edgerton, who outlined the condition of the colored race in this country before the proclamation of freedom and contrasted it with the situation to-day.

Douglass Friend of Mayor.

"There is no prerogative of my office more valued by me than this of appearing before the colored people of Rochester," said the Mayor. "They are self-respecting citizens, who have had their part in the increasing commercial and industrial growth of the city. Their progress in the last fifty years has been remarkable, and I hope the coming half-century will show the same results.

"Fred Douglass was a personal friend of my father's and mine. He was a man of great personal charm, a man of singular clearness of mind. His reputation was made largely after he had left this city, but it always will remain one of the bright spots in memory here.

"I have always been your friend," continued the Mayor in a fatherly fashion as he raised his eyes over the small gathering. "If in any way or at any time I can help you in the future you have only to command me."

The band played a medley of songs that were popular a long time ago as the Mayor sat down. Hands moved rythmically and there was a sound of clogging on the floor. Someone let out a musical "Yah-h" as the band finished with "Dixie."

Reading of Proclamation.

Professor Charles M. Van Beuren, rmerly of Albany, read the document at Lincoln signed, and there was attention as marked as the levity of the moment before.

The coming fifty years, in which he predicted that the colored race would take its place side by side with the white in the solution of national problems, occupied the atention of Rev. harles E. Hubert. He said that Lincoln was not honored to-day for what he did for the colored race but what he did for the world. The time has come in his opinion, for the negro to leave aside thoughts of self and take an interest in the cause of humanity.

"The negro is not the only sick man of America," the speaker said. "We must interest ourselves in every problem, become a part of the American nation so that our interest and influence shall be felt in its life and work. We are citizens of Rochester, and the United states and are bound as such to uplift of humanity. And we should learn negro and white man alike, that in the gain ofo ne man, or the loss, all men have an equal claim; that the cause of humanity is the cause of al."

Negro Needs Only Opportunity.

Professor John C. Silvernail, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, told of he human side of the life of Lincoln. He declared that all the negro needed o advance was opportunity, because he ow has holdings in the country to the mount of a billion and a quarter dolrs. The meeting closed with the band laying the "Star Spangled Banner."

More than two hundred gathered later Odd Fellows Hall in Clinton avenue orth and danced until 2 o'clock. There as an orchestra, and luncheon.

Recently the United States Sente passed an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating 55,000 to assist the colored people f Virginia in holding an exposiion in or near Richmond in 1915, ommemorating the fiftieth anniersary of the signing of the mancipation Proclamation. It is eported from Washington that he amendment passed by a unanious vote. Senator Martin of irginia took the leading part in aving the amendment passed. enator White of Alabama also ave the amendment his support.

Commenting upon this amendment the Presbyterian Standard akes this rather extraordinary iew of the celebration which the ppropriation proposes to assist:

"Recently there has been introduced a bill in Congress to appropriate the sum of $55,000 for an exposition to be held in Richmond, commemorating the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. It will also commemorate the confiscation of millions of dollars in property that had been handed down from father to son, the loss of which reduced families to beggary, and threw back whole sections for many years. It is not the question whether it was right to own slaves—that is another story; but whether a government has a right to confiscate that which they had before recognised as property.

"To bring back to the descendants of those who were thus robbed, the greatness of their loss, and to remind them of the privations suffered by reason of it, is not calculated to foster that growing love of the Negro race. It can really do the Negro no good, but on the contrary, it is almost sure to increase the prejudices against him.

"It seems to us that it would be wiser to let a committee sit permanently upon such a proposition."

We cannot see that this celebration, at Richmond, of the anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation will arouse any more prejudice against the Negro than the celebrations which are held in various communities throughout the South on the first of January of each year. The Negroes of Charlotte hold such a celebration almost every year and we have never seen, heard or felt any increase of prejudice because of the celebration. The Standard's fears in that direction are hardly well founded. On the other hand, we believe the Negro will be stimulated by bringing together at this exposition such evidence as he may have of the progress he has made during the past fifty years.

When a British citizen seeks to discuss with an American a subject of mutual importance he naturally refers to business. He rightfully presumes that he has the moral and sympathetic support of every true American in the war.

"Current London opinions express keen interest in the policies that America in particular will likely pursue respecting the opportunity now presented her to participate in a large measure in world's business. The usual [illegible] are: 'Will the United Sta[illegible] the occasion and extend her fields of activity and broaden her market by formulating a campaign for the future expansion of trade? Will the American people be content to supply the present demand of all nations for her food products and later her manufactured articles, only until such time as European affairs are readjusted, or will the Americans continue to be a constantly growing and important factor in foreign markets and trade by adopting some recognized system and policy of expansion?

"'Heretofore America's satisfaction with her home market has surprised us.' Altho the means and ability of ultimately accomplishing such an end are apparently not questioned or doubted, nevertheless the observations of an American, who now happens to be a witness of the daily life in London during this critical period clearly indicate that England possesses a financial stability which responds to all emergencies in a way that should make America envious.

Confidence and Credit Are Necessary.

"The foundation of foreign business necessarily depends upon obtainable and unquestioned credit, together with financial strength, in which the public must have such absolute confidence that business can be transacted and financed irrespective of political conditions. What greater evidence of governmental support for national confidence could be set forth than a daily notice to the world that the Bank of England quotes money at 5 per cent, especially at a time when the British Empire and virtually all Europe it as war. This 5 per cent rate, as a steadying business influence, has been maintained since Aug. 8 (four days after England entered the war), and compares with the 4½ per cent rate which existed under normal conditions a year ago. [illegible] with thirty days from the

Chicago, Ill.
EVENING POST
SEP 21 1914

NINE MILLION NEGROES IN U. S., REPORT FINDS

Statistics on Population and Occupation Gathered by Commission for Emancipation Celebration.

HAVE WEALTH OF BILLION

There are 9,828,294 negroes in the United States and their total wealth is $1,000,000,000, according the first annual report today of the Illinois commission appointed by Governor Dunne to arrange for a half-century celebration of negro emancipation.

An exposition of national representation will be held at the Coliseum in August of next year in conjunction with the Inter

NEWS-Chicago Ill
JUN 18 1914

MAYOR AIDS NEGRO FESTIVAL

Urges General Participation in Half Century Exposition.

Mayor Harrison to-day allied himself with the movement to observe the half century anniversary of negro freedom by asking general participation and interest of the public in the exposition showing the progress of the negro, which will be held in Chicago in August, 1915.

Provision for the celebration already has been made by the 48th general assembly of the state and a committee, under the leadership of the Rev. Samuel Fallows, has begun the preliminary work of enlisting the interest of a large number of public men in the exposition.

The Illinois commission for the celebration of the half century of negro freedom has its headquarters at 3825 South Dearborn street.

NEW YORK CITY
Abolitionist
MAY 28 1914

Planning for Negro Exposition in 1915

The half century anniversary of the freedom of the negro in America will fall in August, 1915, and plans are already on foot to celebrate the anniversary in an appropriate manner, the initiative being taken by the negroes themselves. Congressman Madden of Chicago has recently introduced a bill in Congress to appropriate $150,000 to aid the exposition, which is to be held in that city, and friends of the movement have been urged to write to senators and representatives in behalf of the bill. The exposition is intended to illustrate the achievements of the colored race and at the same time promote harmony and better understanding between black and white people. City and county officials of Chicago are cooperating with an Illinois commission headed by Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Principal Reynolds of Gilbert Industrial Institute has been appointed by Governor Hall delegate for Louisiana to the half-century anniversary of Negro Freedom, which takes place in Chicago in 1915. All persons who have anything which they may desire to exhibit at the great exposition which will obtain as a department of this celebration will apply to the delegate for Louisiana, Dr. J. R. Reynolds, Baldwin, La. This applies especially to persons who live in Louisiana. Let us make the exhibit for Louisiana representative both of the great resources of the Pelican state and also of the progress we of the race have made who live within its borders. More information will come later.

St. Louis, Mo. Mirror
JUN 26 1914

THE Congress now in session has spent in vast, foolish, extravagant, absurd matters a thousand times the small sum which some of our colored brethren ask shall be appropriated for the holding of a Negro World's Fair in Chicago in 1915 to commemorate the semi-centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. The colored men who favor the project want only $150,000; yet when they went before the Committee of Industrial Arts and Expositions of the House of Representatives the projectors were cross-questioned with an air of lofty and contemptuous scorn by the chairman. The project was belittled in the quiz. Wouldn't Chicago be too far away from the negro belt to show the negroes their own progress in the last fifty years? Would the proposed exposition get any more money from other quarters. O, such care over a few thousands for colored people, compared with the generosity of millions for the pork barrel. The proposal of a Negro World's Fair is a splendid one. Let the negroes have the money and

Detroit, Mich.
TRIBUNE
13 December 1914

THE NEGRO'S ADVANCEMENT.

THE governor of Illinois has appointed a commission to arrange for an extensive exhibit at the Chicago Coliseum next summer, showing at least 12 different directions in which great strides have been made by the colored race since emancipation. The exhibit is expected to be an eye-opener to many, particularly in the lines of literature, music, sculpture, art, and the like, and also in the domain of banking, general business and agriculture.

and also to the Senior Class students in Economics and History in the afternoon.

Mr. Napier, since 1903, has been Cashier of the One Cent Savings Bank of Nashville, and gave to the students many helpful suggestions. We hope in our next issue to print some extracts from Mr. Napier's remarks.

During his visit to the school he was entertained at the residence of Principal and Mrs. Washington, and received other social courtesies at the hands of the officers and teachers. On Wednesday evening, following his address, the young women of the Senior Cooking Class of Dorothy Hall entertained in honor of Mr. Napier; ten or a dozen of the officers and teachers of the institution were also present.

COLORED EXHIBIT AT SAN FRANCISCO

The Western Recorder

Senator O'Gorman of New York has introduced a bill providing an appropriation of $55,000 for a Negro exhibit at San Francisco during the Panama Exposition. This matter has been opposed by many Negroes and those who favor it claim that the amount is not half enough to make a creditable exhibit. Mrs. A. M. Curtis, a very distinguished colored lady, is urging the matter.

COLORED DELEGATES NAMED.

Governor Ralston has announced the apointment of the following delegates to the national half-century anniversary of Negro freedom, in Chicago in August, 1915:

The Rev. W. W. Townsend, Evansville; Mrs. E. A. Roach, Evansville; J. A. Bratboy, Kokomo; W. A. Powell, Frankfort; Mrs. Eliza Bass, Connersville; John Faucett, Arcadia; Dillard Artis, Marion; Jack Manning, Indianapolis; the Rev. Leroy R. Mitchell, Muncie; Robert Julius, Plainfield; Mrs. Mamie C. Anderson, Richmond; Mrs. Hazel Hendricks, Indianapolis, and W. R. Valentine, Indianapolis.

Richmond, Va.
Virginian
SEP 27 1914

MONEY HERE SOON FOR NEGROES' FAIR

GOVERNOR STUART DESIGNATES GILES JACKSON DISBURSER OF $55,000 FUND.

DEPOSITORY IS NAMED

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK TO RECEIVE MONEY APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS FOR NEGRO INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Preparations being nearly complete for the furnishing of the required bond, Giles B. Jackson, colored, who is president of the Negro Historical and Industrial association, was last night named by Governor Stuart as disbursing agent for the Negro exposition to be held next year at Fort Lee. Governor Stuart designated the American National bank as the depository for the $55,000 fund appropriated by congress for the exposition. It is expected bond will be presented tomorrow.

The Negro Historical and Industrial association will have a big industrial fair at Fort Lee, a few miles below Richmond, to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation proclamation. The object of the exposition, which is to be nationwide in its scope, is to show the world what had been accomplished by the race during its half-century of freedom. Exhibits from every State in the Union are expected, and in every manner possible the progress of the negro in this country will be presented.

For Permanent Buildings.

As soon as the $55,000 appropriated by congress is deposited here it will be available for use by the association in erecting its buildngs and laying out the exposition grounds. The organization has acquired about 100 acres of land near Fort Lee and on this the buildings, most of them to be permanent structures, will be put up. The work to be pushed as rapidly as possible.

After the close of the exposition, it is the intention of the association to make use of the land and the buildings by establishing an industrial school and farm for the education of members of the negro race.

Emancipation — 1914

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TELEGRAPH

WHEELING, W. VA.

SEP 15 19

EMANCIPATION DAY FOR CITY COLORED FOLKS

Under the able direction of President George Booker and Secretary Charles Williams, plans have been practically completed for the brilliant observance of Emancipation day by the colored people of Wheeling and vicinity.

Under auspices of the Friendly societies and citizens of Wheeling, as the announcement on the program runs, elaborate plans for the day have been made.

The celebration will open with a grand street parade, forming at Eoff and Twelfth streets at 10 a. m. and marching through the principal streets of the city to the fair ground. Collier's band, of Washington, Pa., will play for the parade, which will be led by Col. J. W. Branson and aides. The exercises of the day will be held at the State fair grounds, with Rev. W. O. Davis, pastor of Wayman chapel as the orator. The proclamation of emancipation will be read by Miss Pearl Anderson, of Bridgeport, with Mrs. Arthur Kennedy as master of ceremonies.

Amusements will consist of exhibition drills by Wheeling Patriarchie and Boys' Brigade, motorcycle races, bicycle, velocipede and foot races and a baseball game. A big sham battle by the Boys' Brigade will feature the afternoon and dancing will hold forth from 2 until 6 p. m.

In the evening a dance will be given in the Market auditorium with Bentfield's orchestra furnishing the music with saxaphone accompaniment. Jack Alexander will lead the grand march at 10 o'clock. Large posters are to be placed and postal cards are being sent out in an effort to make it the most brilliant celebration of the day ever held here.

From

Published at

Date

MAIL.

Chas. Teston, W. Va.

SEP 22 19

COLORED HOSTS HERE FOR BIG CELEBRATION

Emancipation Day Attracts Negroes for Jubilation at Luna.

September 22 is a significant date in history for the colored race in the United States. It was on this date in 1862 that President Abe Lincoln proclaimed that the negroes "are and henceforward shall be free."

As Emancipation Day is usually recognized as a holiday by the colored people, Charleston today affords no exception to the rule of more than a half century and the negroes not only of the city but of all the surrounding country are assembled here to celebrate.

Luna park was selected as their rendezvous and today hundreds of colored people are taking part in the celebration. Young and old alike have taken advantage of the ideal weather, and the park resounds with the merry making of the vast multitude.

W. W. Sanders, state superintendent of the rural colored schools, is master of ceremonies and this afternoon made a patriotic speech.

Before and after the more formal program there were various sports for the merrymakers and the day is being made an occasion of real pleasure for everyone. The visitors from out of the city represent several counties and every community in the valley in which there are colored residents.

All trains running into Charleston this morning and until the noon hour, especially the locals on the four roads entering the city, carried great crowds of those who came to participate in the anniversary. The morning noted the greatest influx of colored visitors in years.

The music for the day is being provided by a large band of colored musicians, while music for the dances is by Wright's saxophone orchestra of Columbus. Dances in various figures were provided and this department of fun will be in operation until late tonight.

Hundreds of colored children took possession of the playgrounds.

All the colored churches, Sunday schools, lodges and other organizations are represented in great numbers at the park. Lunches were served in the open.

OMAHA BEE

SEP 29 1914

Did Lincoln Enfranchise the Negro?

BRADSHAW, Neb., Sept. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: In your "Letter Box" we note that Marjorie Dorman makes the statement that Lincoln enfranchised the slaves. According to Webster, the word enfranchise has two distinct meanings. One is to "set free or liberate;" the other is to "confer the electoral franchise upon." Now as to what Lincoln said or did not say on the question of woman suffrage, it seems to us, is going a long way back to find argument to either prove or disprove women's right to vote. Lincoln dealt with the issues that confronted him at the time. Lincoln made another statement when about the same age and it was like this: He happened to be where a lot of slave traders, in carrying on their diabolical and nefarious business, had stripped a negro girl almost nude that her relative value in the market might be fixed. Lincoln said: "If ever I have a chance to hit that thing, I will hit it hard." Lincoln had the chance and kept his word; but in his emancipation proclamation he only enfranchised the negro with freedom, but not with the ballot. It took the boys in blue who had returned to their homes, at an election held in 1867, to ratify the fifteenth amendment. The writer, who had the pleasure to know something about Lincoln when he did things, feels quite confident that had woman suffrage been as prominent an issue in Lincoln's time as at present and a delegation of women had waited upon him, he would not only have received them courteously, but would have given them a direct answer. Lincoln was no dodger, neither did he have any of the will-o'-the-wisp proclivities, and would, no doubt, have reiterated what he said on "June 13, 1836," notwithstanding Mr. Agnew's "dubiety" nor Marjorie Dorman's "specializing." JOHN B. DEY.

Washington Star

November 1914

ENCOURAGES COLORED MEN.

Wilson Accepts Invitation to the Richmond Exposition.

President Wilson today gave strong encouragement to southern colored men who are promoting an exposition in Richmond next year commemoring the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the negro by accepting an invitation to visit the exposition and make an address.

A large delegation, headed by Giles Jackson of Richmond, president of the exposition, and Judson W. Lyons of Augusta, former register of the Treasury, representing the Negro Historical and Industrial Association, under whose auspices the exposition is to be held, called on the President and extended the invitation.

In accepting, the President said that he wished the exposition every success. The President was told that the progress of the negro in the last fifty years would be fittingly celebated at Richmond, and that this progress was shown in the fact that in the state of Virginia alone the negroes pay taxes on $34,000,000 of property, church and school and similar properties not included.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

16 September 1914

ILLINOIS WILL HONOR NEGRO.

Exposition Next Year in Celebration of Half-Century of Freedom.

According to the first annual report of the Illinois commission appointed in July, 1913, by Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois, for the purpose of arranging the half-century anniversary of negro freedom, under an act passed by the Forty-eighth General Assembly, the idea of creating the commission was to hold an exposition which will show the progress made by the negroes of Illinois since their emancipation. It will be held in the Coliseum Building in Chicago, opening on August 1, 1915, and continuing thirty days.

"One great feature of the exposition," says the report, "will be a series of great congresses, religious, educational, sociological, industrial, agricultural, and miscellaneous."

The city of Chicago and Cook County have appointed committees to assist the State commission, and a Congressional committee has before it a bill appropriating $150,000 for the exposition. The report continues: "The commission found a dearth of material with which to work when they began to make preparations for the exposition. The negro's part in history-making has been almost entirely neglected. Accurate facts as to what he has done or is doing are practically unobtainable, except at first hand sources."

Two hundred and fifty models of inventions by negroes loaned by the Patent Office to the commission will be among the things exhibited. A number of negro organizations will hold their 1915 conventions in Chicago during the exposition, among them the National Negro Business League, with over 10,000 members, and the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, in which the various phases of women's work will be demonstrated.

The commission is composed of Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois; the Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, Mrs. Susan Lawrence Joergen-Dahl, Major George W. Ford, the Rev. A. J. Carey, John Dailey, W. Duff Piercy, R. R. Jackson, Medill McCormick, and Thomas Wallace Swann, secretary. William C. Niblack, vice-president and title officer of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, is head of the general finance committee; W. R. Dawes, cashier of the Central Trust Company of Illinios, is general treasurer, and Leon Hornstein is chairman of the local finance committee.

The fifty-second anniversary of the issuance of the emancipation proclamation by Abraham Lincoln, September 22, 1862, was observed by the National Emancipation Commemorative Society with appropriate exercises at Washington, with Representative Simeon D. Fess of Ohio as principal speaker.

10/7/14

Mr. Fess spoke on "Abraham Lincoln, the Ideal American," the man who had made his way to the front by pluck and determination, and by keeping his conscience right with God. "Lincoln and Horace Mann," said the speaker, "are two characters in American history that the youth of our country would do well to emulate."

Miss Ethel Robinson read an original poem on "A Half Century of Freedom." T. Thomas Fortune congratulated the commemorative society for having selected the 27th of September for annual observance in memory of the issuance of the emancipation proclamation.

Judge Robert H. Terrell reminded the colored people that there is always a sentiment of fair play in the bosom of the American people and that they never fail when they have a just cause properly presented. Rev. William Wallace McCary held that a greater knowledge of the Bible is the need of American educational system. Judson W. Lyons, former register of the treasury, would have Lincoln better studied by American youth. Rev. Arthur Randall, pastor of People's Congregational church, spoke of Professor Pickens of Talladega college, Alabama, as the black Abraham Lincoln.

The committee on national exposition of colored Americans to be in this city reported it was trying to select the proper site for the exposition, and that co-operation from every section of the country has been promised.

CLIPPING FROM
ST JOSEPH
GAZETTE
AUG 6 1914

NEGROES CELEBRATE IN MARYVILLE PARK

Mayville, Mo., Aug. 5.—Maryville turned her streets and a park over to the negroes today for the celebration of Emancipation day, hundreds of negroes from St. Joseph, Atchison, and Omaha being in the city. The music was furnished by the Omaha Knights of Pythias band in full uniform, and the Emancipation proclamation was read and speeches made. The orator of the day was Nelson C. Crews of Kansas City, and Dr. M. O. Ricketts of St. Joseph made a speech, and Alexander's quartet of St. Joseph sang.

There were races, a greased pole and persons to climb it, an exhibition drill by Moses Palestine guards of Atchison, a pie eating contest, and a baseball game.

A special train from St. Joseph brought a large delegation from that city and Atchison, while the regular trains brought a large number of celebrators from Omaha.

Atlanta City
REVIEW
OCT 1 2 1914

VIRGINIA COLORED EXPOSITION

Appropriation By Congress to be Held In 1915

There is no reason why the colored exposition to be held near Richmond in 1915 should not be made a credit to the colored people of Virginia with an appropriation of $55,000 from the Federal Governent behind it, as well as to the entire race in this country. All petty jealousies should be buried and all should unite in the effort to show the people of Virginia and the country the progress the colored people have made along all useful lines in 50 years, despit the many handicaps that have and that now stand in the way of the material advancement of the race from so many sources. We were the first to advance the idea of holding such a celebration in this State and we did it because that it is the duty of our people, as President McKinley said, "to ever keep alive the spirit of liberty," and show our progress in order to gain public confidence and the respect of all classes and races of people, and in that way gain for the race their friendship and aid. Let the exposition be by and for the people, and let it be a grand and magnificent display of what the race has done and is doing to elevate itself to a higher plane of usefulness among the other races for the good of our common country. To be successful in a way to do the most good and to carry out the aim of Congress in helping to make it possible, it must mean and be for race elevation and not individual advancement. We stand ready to do whatever we can to make it a success, because no one goes before us in genuine race pride.—Reformer.

Cincinnati, O.
Inquirer
JAN 2 1915

JAPANESE,

Rabbi and Negroes

Speak at Emancipation Celebration in Allen Temple—Immigration Bill Was Condemned.

The fifty-second anniversary of the emancipation proclamation was celebrated last evening at Allen Temple, Sixth and Broadway, with a musical program and a conference of races on matters of interest to each race. The speakers of the evening were Rabbi Louis Grossmann; M. T. Yammamota, of Japan, who is at present taking a special course of study at Lane Seminary; W. T. Vernon, President of the Campbell College at Jackson, Miss., and former Register of the United States Treasury, the only negro ever appointed to that position; Rev. Garland Penn, Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, and Rev. Charles S. Williams, pastor of Allen Temple, who was Chairman of the meeting.

Rev. Williams, in his address, stated in part that America should be open to all races, who measure up to the correct standards of right living, and referred to the immigration bill passed by the Senate as a cowardly thrust at the negro and declared that the real object of the bill was to prohibit other races from settling in America, but fear of certain powers was stronger than ill-founded prejudice and they weakened before the throne of racial hate and offered up the negro as a living sacrifice to their race prejudice.

In introducing Rabbi Grossmann, Rev. Williams stated that Dr. Grossmann represented a race of people who have struck for what they wanted and have startled the world with the work which they have accomplished. Dr. Grossmann advised the negro to make his life the best he knows. "Light your own candle," said he, "and others will light from you, and the world can't contradict your right to what you have. Equip your lives with moral strength and the first step toward Americanism is to feel your moral independence." He said the Jews solved the problem of getting out of Egypt by minding their own business and living their own lives.

M. T. Yammamota was introduced as a representative of a country that has come forward by leaps and bounds. Mr. Yammamota spoke on the customs of Japan and higher education, and assured the negro that where there is grit there is a way for all nationalities in America.

W. T. Vernon said in part: "The progress of the negro race since the Civil War has been most phenomenal, and to-day, within half a century, he stands the vindication of the prophecies of his friends, and in spite of discouragements, handicaps and often times unjust discriminations he has made steady progress in our glorious republic, and has been loyal in war and in peace." Referring to the immigration bill, Mr. Vernon said: "It is rather strange that a race that has never furnished a disloyal member should be the target of any man, and that a law should be passed prohibiting others of his kind from joining him on American soil. The effect of such legislation is but to exclude patriots and faithful citizens, who would give the last full measure of devotion, as the great Lincoln would express it, for their country's flag.

"I believe in the final triumph of right and because of this we will not despair but look to the better element of the dominant race for justice. I have found good men of the white race North and South, who stand for fair play and reward for merit whether white or black citizens."

Atlantic City Review
1914, Aug 3/1

Race Is Paid High Tribute

Congressman White Of Alabama Comends Race In Speech For $55,000 Appropriation

NEGRO EXPOSITION

The Hon. Frank S. White, United States Senator from Alabama, delivered a speech in the United States Senate at ashington, D . C.,lastw ETA S ate at Washington, D. C., last week favoring the amendment to appropriate $55,000 for the proposed Negro exposition that will be held near Richmnod, Va., apropos the coming Panama-Pacific exposition. The speech was full of common sense and among other things Senator White said that:

"Mr. President, I wish to concur in what the Senator from Virginia (Mr Martin has said, but I want to speak for the Negroes of the South, not of Virginia alone. I do not know much about the Negroes of other sections of the county. I suppose they have done well. If they spring Southern Negroes they ought to have done well anywhere.

"These people have accomplished more than we had any right to expect they would have accomplished. If the House does not knock out an admendment added to the sundry civil bill by the Senate the other day the proposed Negro exposition near Richmond, Va., next year will get the benefit of a $55,000 appropriation. The organization back of the exposition is officially known as the Negro Historical and Industrial Association. Senator Martin, of Virginia, was the mover of the amendment and it provoked quite a discussion before it was finally adopted without a roll call.

"The Neg isorIne ETAO SH CM S

"The Negroes in Illinois have been trying to get an appropriationf $150,000 to hold an exposition at Springfield, the capital of that State, and Senator Lewis and others tried to help them but the day was carried in behalf of the Southern Negroes, largely because Senators seemed to think that the race in that section is more deserving of help from Congress when they give an exhibition showing what they have accomplished during half a century of freedom.

"He has been our burden in the past, he was our burden when he was a slave, and yet, Mr. President, he has contributed wonderfully to our race. We can point to as fine a race of white men as ever lived from the South and those men received from the toil and sacrifice of the Negroes the means with which they educated and accomplished. We are grateful to him for what he has done and we are willing to show our gratitude by way of urging this appropriation for their benefit and to show the world what they have accomplished since acquiring freedom.

"But, Mr. Murphy, we are more truly grateful to them for what they did for us during the struggle in whic did for us during the struggle in which their freedom was the issue han for what they did for us in other imes. When all the colored men had o do to obtain their freedom was to ross the line and take up arms gainst our section he stood by our ide and fought our battles with us. He camped with us at night he marched with us by day."

Not in Warlike Action, But I Cricket Match With Newark at Eastside Park

The Paterson Veterans suffered complete rout at the hands of the Ne ark Cricket Club in a game played the Eastside Park crease Saturday a ternoon, the visitors winning by a sco of 102 to 50. To make the defeat mor crushing it should be taken into consid eration that the visitors secured their big total with the loss of only fiv wickets and had the other batsme elected to bat the match barring dark ness would probably be still going on.

The locals could do little against th effective bowling of Coleclough, an were retired with a total of only 5 runs to their credit. The visitors ha

SENTINEL
OCT 1 3 1914

COMMISSION ARRANGES FOR NEGRO EXHIBITION

Members of the Wisconsin commission to the fiftieth anniversary of negro freedom to be held at Chicago in August, 1915, have organized, with the following officers: George H. De Reef, chairman; Mrs. Clara Montgomery, secretary; Mrs. P. C. Clark, treasurer.

Plans were formulated to enlist the assistance of the press of the state in giving publicity to the efforts of the commission. This celebration will take the form of a national exposition at which will be shown the products of negro work in every line of endeavor, it is the commission's aim to get in touch with Wisconsin people who may contribute to the exhibition.

This commission was appointed by the government to represent and to provide for an exhibit from Wisconsin.

Indianapolis, Ind.
NEWS-
JUN 2 1 1914

NEGROES PLAN EXPOSITION.

Congress Appropriates $55,000 Toward Meeting Expenses at Richmond, Va.

[Special to The Indianapolis News]

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The sundry civil appropriation bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to turn over to the Governor of Virginia $55,000, to be used in promoting an exposition to be held at Richmond next year by the negroes of the south. The exposition will show the achievements of the negro race since the close of the civil war. The appropriation was proposed by Senator Martin, of Virginia, a Democrat, and was unanimously supported by the Democrats of the south, as well as the Republicans and Democrats from the north.

An association of negroes in charge of the project has purchased one hundred acres of land at Ft. Lee, five miles south of Richmond, and it is on this land that the exposition will be held. The state of Virginia has made a liberal appropriation toward the enterprise, and state help is promised from several other southern commonwealths. While the arrangements for the exposition are in the hands of southern negroes, the negroes of the northern states will, it is announced, be asked to participate. The land is to be used as an experimental farm after the exposition is over.

Emancipation — 1914

WHAT THE NINETEENTH WAS AND WHAT IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Colored people all over Texas and a few other places celebrated the Emancipation of the race June 19th. In many of the other States further East and North, this celebration is held annually on the first day of January for it was on this day—1863, that Lincolns emancipation proclamation went into effect. However, it was not until June 19, 1865, that the proclamation became really effetcive in Texas. This is how that the different days for the celebration of the same event have come about.

In Dallas, the celebration took place at Fair Park. Thousands of colored people gathered in this delightful place to enjoy the various amusements. Order was, perhaps, all that could have been expected in such a large crowd. As far as has been made known, not a single arrest was made. Everything seemed to work in perfect harmony to the delight of all present. There was once a time when such could not be said about so large a gatherin of our people on an occasion of that kind. This is indicative of the fact that our people are gradually but surely making advancement in civility as well as advancement along other lines.

There is, however, one thing to be regretted, and that is, such a fine opportunity for impressing upon the minds of a struggling people, or in other words, reminding them of the deep significance of the occasion. It is needless to say, except for evphasis, that many of the younger people in particular passed the day away in pleasure without giving the object of their celebration one minute of serious thought. These celebrations should not be merely 19th of June festivals to be had annually, for the purpose of spending money and having a merry god time, but they should be real emancipation celebrations, during which we should briefly but carefully review our slaves days and the years that have passed, since our freedom was granted to us, in order to keep abreast with the failures as well as the success that we have had as a race during these years. As a rule, we are not taking our freedom seriously enough. We have not fully realized that freedom means opportunity instead of a "'big time." We do not realize that as a race we are centuries behind in the grand march of civilization, and having been given an opportunity in these latter days to catch up, that we should lay aside the unnecessary frills and non-essentials of life and get right down to simple character and race-building.

While the recreation and amusements enjoyed by the thousands of colored people present were perhaps good in their places, it would have meant so much more had this followed an appropriate program including the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation and an inspiring address by some able man whom the people of Dallas would have gladly heard. Such fine opportunities for spreading light upon the dark pathway of a struggling people should never be allowed to pass unused.

JUL 1 6 1914

Milwaukee Wis.

NEWS-

NEGROES TO CELEBRATE

Madison, Wis., July 16.—Delegates to the National Half-Century Anniversary of Negro Freedom, to be held at Chicago in August, 1915, have been named by Gov. McGovern as follows: Mrs. P. C. Clark, Mrs. R. M. Montromery, Mrs. Oscar Horton, the Rev. J. S. Woods, the Rev. G. J. Fox, Dr. A. S. Herron, G. H. De Reef, Prof. G. W. Murphy and J. D. Cook, editor of The Weekly Wisconsin Defender, all of Milwaukee; S. R. Banks and William Miller, Madison. Wisconsin is expected to furnish exhibits to typify the advance made in invention, the arts sciences and industry by members of the negro race.

ST JOSEPH, MO.

GAZETTE

JUL 2 2 1914

EMANCIPATION DAY FETE AT MARYVILLE

Maryville negroes are planning a big celebration of emancipation day, and have contracted for a special train of five coaches and a baggage car to run from St. Joseph for the accommodation of St. Joseph visitors. It is expected that 200 will go from here.

The Knights of Tabor drill team of St. Joseph, and the Mose Dixon Pallestine guards of Atchison will put on exhibitions, and there will be four speakers—Nelson Crews of Kansas City, his nephew, C. W. Crews, of St. Louis, M. O. Ricketts of St. Joseph, and W. C. Houston of Kansas City.

GILES JACKSON AND POLITICAL OFFICE.

In a communication which Mr. Giles B. Jackson, of Richmond, Va., sent to Senator Martin, urging an appropriation by Congress to enable the Negro Historical and Industrial Association to hold an exposition to celebrate the semi-centennial of Negro emancipation, near Richmond, he says:

"We do not ask for political office, neither do we expect to receive any."

This may represent the sentiment of Mr. Giles B. Jackson and of those associated with him in the Negro Historical and Industrial Association, but it is impossible to believe that it represents the sentiment and hope and aspiration of the Negro people in Virginia, or elsewhere in the United States. If the Negro does not ask for political office and expect to receive it, he admits that he should be excluded from all kinds of employment requiring training, special fitness and fidelity to public interests. Mr. Jackson is a lawyer, and as such is in a sense an officer of the courts in which he practices. Courts are institutions of political creation. Therefore a lawyer practicing before such a court is so far forth a political officer. Does Mr. Jackson mean to say to Senator Martin, that if deprived of his right to practice before the courts of Virginia, he will not ask and expect to be reinstated? And yet if a man surrenders the right to appointment to political office by saying he does not ask for, nor expect it, why should he follow a profession which necessarily takes him before political officers in looking after other people's business?

The Negro does ask for political office, and he should ask for it whether he gets it or not. The offices are his in common ownership with the rest of the citizens of the country. He contributes in taxes direct and indirect to pay all the expenses of the government. If Mr. Jackson gets his Negro Historical and Industrial Association financed by the general government, it will be simply the government turning over a part of the Negro's own money to an association of Negroes. In our opinion Mr. Jackson knows that all Negroes, including even himself, expect and have a perfect right to all the benefits of organized society, including the holding of office. It's all right to urge progress along industrial lines, but progress along industrial lines should not mean the surrender of a single human right in other departments of life.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS

JUN 2 2 1914

NEGROES HOLD CELEBRATION

Semi-centennial of Their Freedom Observed With Services at Pilgrim Baptist Church.

St. Paul negroes celebrated the semi-centennial of their emancipation at the Pilgrim Baptist church yesterday afternoon. The affair was under the auspices of the St. Paul branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. About 500 attended the exercises.

Prof. William Pickens of Talladega Institute, Alabama, was the principal speaker. He is prominent among the Congregationalists of the South. Rev. P. P. Womer, of Plymouth Congregational church introduced Prof. Pickens, Lieutenant Governor Burnquist presided.

Prof. Pickens urged a greater spirit of fair play toward the negroes.

CLIPPING FROM

Patterson NJ

Press

SEP 1 4 1914

NEGRO ADVANCE IS WONDERFUL

Half Century of Development To Be Detailed at Anniversary Celebration

Marvelous progress of the negro race in the United States during the fifty years of its freedom is demonstrated by the report of the Illinois commission appointed by the Legislature to arrange a celebration of the half-century anniversary of negro freedom for August, 1915. A long list of facts and figures gathered by the commission in the last year is published in the report submitted to the Governor recently.

Freedom has done much for the American negro. It has given him over twenty million acres of land to till for himself, according to the report. It has reduced the percentage of illiteracy from ninety per cent to thirty per cent, while the black population has been increasing from four and one-half million ta nearly ten millions. In half a century, the number of negro churches has increased from a little over four hundred to thirty-one thousand more than that number, or seven thousand eight hundred per cent. In 1863, there was but one periodical published by negroes. Now there are three hundred and ninety-eight. Negroes operated one hundred insurance companies and seventy-two banks in 1013. A score of other instances of the material prosperity of the negro race are cited in the report.

But, great as it has been, it is not the material progress of the negro that astounded the commission most. To quote the report: "Our information blanks have gone and returned from every part of the world where civilized

DENISON, TEXAS.

Herald

JUN 1 8 1914

LEADING NEGRO EDUCATOR WILL DELIVER ADDRESS

Dr. T. T. McKinney of this city is in receipt of a telegram today from Prof. E. L. Blackshear, president of Prairie View Normal and Industrial Institute for Colored Youth, stating that he will arrive tonight and spend Emancipation day with the negroes of this city.

As present plans go he will be an honor guest in the parade tomorrow and tomorrow afternoon he will deliver an adderss at Forest Park. Several years ago, mainly through the efforts of Hon. P. H. Tobin, who was at that time one of the board of trustees for Prairie View, Prof. Blackshear was here and delivered an address at Woodlake.

Ranking as one of the first among educators of his race, especially in the South, Prof. Blackshear is also one of the foremost orators. Prof. Blackshear will likely spend several days in North Texas in the interest of his school and a special request is extended to the white people to hear him and his message.

$55,000 FOR CENTENNIAL

Government Makes Appropriation for Virginia 1915 Exposition and Promoters Buy Permanent Site.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The sundry civil appropriation bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to turn over to the Governor of Virginia $55,000, to be used in promoting a semi-centennial exposition to be held at Richmond next year by colored people of the South.

An association of colored people, headed by Giles B. Jackson, in charge of the project, has purchased 100 acres of land at Fort Lee, five miles south of Richmond, and it is on this land that the exposition will be held. The State of Virginia has made a liberal appropriation toward the enterprise, and State help is promised from several other Southern commonwealths. While the arrangements for the exposition are in the hands of Southern colored people, the colored people of the Northern States will, it is announced, be asked to participate.

The land is to be used as a "Tuskegee" Institute school after the exposition is over.

NEGRO AUTHORS CALLED TO MEET.

Authors Association Called to Meet in Chicago Next August—A Brief History.

At a meeting of Colored Authors of America in 1893, during the World's Fair in Chicago, which was attended by Hon. Frederick Douglass, Dr. Alexander Crummel, Mrs. N. F. Mossell, Francis Ellen Watkins Harper, John M. Langston, Prof. J. M. Greogry, Bishop B. W. Arnett, Lawyer E. A. Johnson, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Dr. M. A. Majors, W. H. A. Moore and Mrs. Annie J. Cooper, the following officers were elected to serve until the next meeting:

Rt. Rev. Benjamin W. Arnett, president; Dr. M. A. Majors, vice-president; Paul Lawrence Dunbar, secretary; E. A. Johnson, historian and compiler; Mrs. N. F. Mossell, corresponding secretary.

There was never held another meeting. Bishop Arnett having died, the office of president in the nature of things was filled by the vice-president who now announces a call of a meeting to be held in Chicago on or about the 20th day of August, 1915.

All authors of the race are respectfully invited to send their address and title of book written by them to Dr. M. A. Majors, president, to the end that much interest may be created looking forward to a creditable meeting during the Fiftieth Anniversary of Negro Freedom or Half Century Exposition of Negro Progress.

The World's Fair in Chicago [illegible] there have gone out of publishing houses in America many hundreds of volumes of Negro authors, many indeed very creditable and meritorious productions along lines and on topics covering a field of authorship hitherto untouched by those before that era.

The Aftermath of Slavery, by Dr. W. A. Sinclair; The Soul of the Black Folk, by Dr. W. E. B. Dubois; a number of novels by Chas. W. Chestnut, also a half dozen volumes by Dr. Booker T. Washington; The Race Adjustment, by Dr. Kelly Miller; The Negro in America, by J. W. Cromwell; The Reconstruction, by Hon. John R. Lynch; Race Ideals, by Ex-Congressman Geo. W. Murray; Negro Culture in West Africa, by Hon. Geo. W. Ellis; the uncalled and various books of poems by Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Will Cook, Bob Cole and J. Rosamond Johnson in Folk Lore songs; A Book of Memorials on the Life of Frederick Douglass, by Prof. Richard T. Greener, and others less potent in the public eye, but no less capable exemplars of our status in this great country."—Chicago Conservatory.

Chicago Herald

DEC 30 1914

JUBILEE CELEBRATION BY CHICAGO NEGROES

Event Will Be New Year's Eve in Commemoration of Emancipation Proclamation.

Negroes of Chicago will unite in a jubilee celebration at Orchestra Hall New Year's eve.

The event will be in celebration of the fiftieth year of negro freedom. While Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation was issued Jan. 1, 1863, it is held that slavery was not abolished throughout the United States until Grant's victory at Appomattox two years later, and that 1915 will be the real fiftieth anniversary.

The Negro Fellowship League, of which Mrs. Ida B. Wells-Barnett is president, is in charge of the celebration. William Monroe Trotter, negro orator and editor of Boston; Chief Justice Harry Olson and William Hale Thompson will be the speakers. A jubilee chorus will sing negro folklore songs under the direction of Cornelius W. Pierce and Edward F. Morris.

LARGE RACE EXHIBIT PLANNED FOR PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Patents to Form Interesting Feature —Henry E. Baker of Washington, D. C., Will Probably Be in Charge of Government Display.

The Chicago Defender

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 20.—Among the exhibits that are being prepared by Afro-American people over the country there will be numerous exhibits sent in by them throughout the several branches of the Panama-Pacific exposition to open February 20, 1915. It is expected that the federal government will detail Henry E. Baker of Washington, D. C., to install in the patent division an exhibit illustrative of the achievement of the Afro-American in the field of invention.

More than 1,500 patents on inventions of the highest degree of usefulness have thus far been granted to Afro-American people, the inventive ability of Afro-Americans having been exhibited as early as 1731, when the noted astronomer, Benjamin Banneker, constructed the first clock.

California, according to statistics, has produced two recent inventors, C. R. Bailey and W. O. Warren, who conceived an electrical device for controlling traffic in congested districts. The invention takes the appearance of a four-sided railway semanhare. It is electrically operated and obviates the necessity of a policeman standing in the middle of the street. Instead he may stand on one of the corners, and by pressing a button sound the signal and change the signs.

TRIBUTE TO NEGRO PAID IN SENATE BY SENATOR WHITE

Appropriation for Proposed Negro Exposition Near Richmond Calls Forth Appreciative Pronouncement

Advertiser 7-12-14

PROGRESS OF NEGRO TRULY REMARKABLE

Agrees With Vardaman That Race Has Not Been Badly Treated in South

By ALFRED J. STOFER.

Special to The Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, July 11—If the House does not knock out an amendment added to the sundry civil bill by the Senate the other day the proposed Negro Exposition near Richmond, Va., next year will get the benefit of a $55,000 appropriation. The organization back of the Exposition is officially known as the Negro Historical and Industrial Association.

Senator Martin, of Virginia, was the mover of the amendment, and it provoked quite a discussion before it was finally adopted without a roll call.

The negroes in Illinois have also been trying to get an appropriation of $150,000 to hold an exposition at Springfield, the Capital of that State, and Senator Lewis and others tried to help them, but the day was carried in behalf of the Southern negroes, largely because Senators seem to think that the race in that section is more deserving of help from Congress when they give an exhibition showing what they have accomplished during a half century of freedom.

Senator White of Alabama made a speech on the subject which was as follows:

"Mr. President, I wish to concur in what the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Martin), has said; but I want to speak for the negroes of the South; not of Virginia alone. I do not know much about the negroes of other sections of the country. I suppose they have done well. If they spring from Southern negroes they ought to have done well anywhere.

Commends Vardaman.

"These people have accomplished more than we had any right to expect they would have accomplishd. The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Vardaman) is right when he says they have not been badly treated in the South. They have been treated well; and they have treated the Southern people well. It has not been their treatment, Mr. President, that has burdened them: but it was a condition, and that condition was slavery. They have emerged from that condition and have made wonderful strides in progress.

"If they had not been interfered with after they were emancipated in 1865, if Mr. Lincoln could but have lived, there never would have been any strife between the Southern white man and the negro; they would have continued to live together in peace, as they had done for generations past. We had shown our friendship for each other for more than a century. They were not brought there by us; they were laid at our door by others; they were brought to us as savages. We lifted them through slavery from savagery to civilization and manhood.

"He has been our burden in the past; he was our burden when he was a slave; and yet, Mr. President, he contributed wonderfully to our race. We can point to as fine a race of white men as ever lived from the South, and these men received from the toil and sacrifice of the negroes the means with which they educated and accomplished. We are grateful to him for what he has done, and we are willing to show our gratitude by way of urging this appropriation for their benefit and to show the world what they have acquired since obtaining freedom.

"But, Mr. President, we are more truly grateful to them for what they did for us during the struggle in which their freedom was the issue than for what they did for us in other times. When all the colored man had to do to obtain his freedom was to cross the line and take up arms against our section, he stood by our side and fought our battles with us.

Tribute to Negro.

"He camped with us at night; he marched with us by day; he held our horses and guarded our tents while we stood in battle line and met death by thousands. He supplied our every want; he guarded our homes and protected our wives and children; he was indeed our friend. He showed his friendship and his loyalty as no other race on earth had ever done by standing by us in the hours of our trouble.

"The black men of the South carried their dead masters back to their wives; the sons who had fallen in battle back to their mothers' arms. They bore our sick and wounded to them; and when they came bearing in their hands those precious burdens, they so endeared themselves to us that it has never been forgotten.

"I want to say in this presence, Mr. President, that nothing I have done, no appropriation for which I have voted, gives me more pleasure than does this one. To enable the black man of the South to show what he has achieved under the tutelage of the Southern white man while he was a slave, and with his co-operation since his freedom, and by his own untiring efforts since he has had placed upon him the responsibilities of manhood, affords me genuine pleasure.

"Unfortunately for him and for the country, he had political responsibilities thrust upon him which he was unable to carry. In this way he was made to compete in an unequal struggle with the white man, and this caused the only estrangement between the races in the South. It was a mistake; it should not have been made. Mr. President, I will, with much pleasure, vote for the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia."

MONEY FOR NEGRO FAIR NOW IN RICHMOND BANK

Notification was received today by the governor's office from the secretary of the treasury of the United States that $55,000 had been placed by the government to the credit of the Negro Historical and Industrial Association of Richmond, Va., with the American National bank here. This sum is a congressional appropriation and is placed at the local bank for the purpose of assisting in promoting the negro fair which is to be held in RICHMOND in the near future. The sum cannot be drawn against without the approval and sanction of Governor Stuart. The negroes are now engaged in negotiating the purchase of a suitable site for the fair.

Emancipation – 1914

JUBILEE ARCH

To Be Dedicated—An Event of Unusual Significance.

September 15 will be a gala day on Lincoln Heights. A memorial [illegible] now in the course of erection will be dedicated. William Harrison, the distinguished barrister from Oklahoma, and said to be one of the most attractive orators in the country, will deliver the dedicatory address. Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland is one of the speakers.

The arch is erected by the Woman's Convention, Auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention, as their fiftieth anniversary tribute to Abraham Lincoln for emancipation. The convention will hold its fourteenth annual session in Philadelphia and will come to Washington to hold its closing session. The National Baptist Convention proper, of which the Woman's Auxiliary is a part, will unite with the women in the big demonstration on Lincoln Heights. Dr. E. C. Morris will preside.

The Arch Commission, appointed by two organizations, is composed of Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Mrs. S. C. J. Bryant, Rev. L. G. Jordan, Mrs. S. Willie Layten, Miss I. Toliver, Rev. J. E. Wood and Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, secretary.

It is pleasing to note that this work of art is being done by members of the race. Isaac Hathaway, the sculptor, has the work of making the heroic size marble bust of Lincoln that is to adorn the center. J. A. Moore, the architect, drew the working plans, and Wm. H. Dorsey, an ex-slave, is the builder of the arch. The idea was conceived and crystalized by Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, secretary of the organization and president of the National Training School.

The arch serves as a splendid adornment to the entrance to the institution. It is the only sustantial tribute paid to Lincoln by the race, during the Jubilee Pear. The spirit of the promoters will be appreciated by those who know the value of genuine gratitude.

Following the exercises on Lincoln Heights, the delegates will hold big meetings in the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, Metropolitan Baptist and Florida Avenue. Attractive speakers have been assigned to each church and those in charge are expecting a full day of good things.

Washington is invited to turn out en masse at the school and churches.

Thus far the following announcements of speakers have been made:

Mt. Carmel Baptist Church—Rev. W. H. Jernagin, pastor; Rev. A. Johnson, Mississippi; Rev. E. Arlington Wilson, Oklahoma; Rev. E. J. Fisher, Illinois; Hon. Wm. Harrison, Rev. C. H. Parrish and Rev. E. W. D. Isaac.

Nineteenth Street Baptist Church—Rev. W. H. Brooks, pastor; Dr. A. C. Powell, New York; Rev. P. J. Bryant, Georgia; Dr. E. C. Morris, Arkansas; Rev. I. N. Ross, Maryland.

Florida Avenue Baptist Church—Rev. W. A. Taylor, pastor; Rev. W. H. Moses, Rev. L. K. Williams, Rev. Sutton E. Griggs.

Metropolitan Baptist Church—Dr. M. W. D. Norman, pastor; Mrs. S. C. J. Bryant, Georgia; Dr. L. L. Campbell, Texas; Prof. John Hope, Georgia; Dr. J. E. Ford, Florida; Rev. R. H. Boyd, Tennessee.

Philadelphia Record

11 October 1914

NEGROES TO CELEBRATE

Will Hold Big Meeting Thursday in Germantown.

Representatives of the negro churches of Germantown will hold a big celebration in the ancient Mennonite Church, Germantown avenue and Herman street, next Thursday evening. The old church was selected for this special celebration, for the reason that the communion table in that church is said to be the table upon which the Germantown pioneers of 1688 wrote the first public protest in America against human slavery. Owing to the limited capacity of the church, there being seating room for about 200, admission will be by ticket.

Rev. Morton Winston, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, West Rittenhouse street, will preside. The visitors will be welcomed by the pastor of the Mennonite Church Rev. J. W. Baylay. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. W. Moore, Rev. W. A. Credit, Rev. J. C. Jackson, Rev. J. M. Moses, Rev. E. W. Johnson and Rev. C. H. Blackwell.

The committee in charge of the meeting is composed of Revs. Winston, Tinsley, Fletcher, Caruthers, Armstrong and J. C. Brown.

tion reports.

From.....

Published at.....

Date.....

WHEELING, W. VA. REGISTER

P 2 3 1914

TO CELEBRATE EMANCIPATION

Fifty-first Anniversary of Freedom to Be Appropriately Observed.

Emancipation day will be celebrated by local colored people in a most appropriate maner today. A program has been arranged under the direction of George Booker and Charles Williams of the Friendly societies, which will begin at 10 o'clock this morning and continue until late tonight, when the celebration will be closed at a great dance to be given in the Market Auditorium.

The first big feature of the day will be the parade, which will be headed by a well known colored band from Washington, Pa. After marching through the principal streets of the city the paraders will proceed to the fair grounds, where together with the rest of the local colored community they will spend the rest of the day participating in the many activities that have been arranged.

Bicycle and footraces, followed by a ball game, will be the main attractions for those who find pleasure in athletics. Others will seek diversion in dancing.

The principal orator of the day will be Rev. W. O. Davis, pastor of the Wayman chapel. The Proclamation of Emancipation will be read by Miss Pearl Anderson of Bridgeport.

After the exercises at the fair grounds close most of the crowd will adjourn to the Market Auditorium to attend the dance.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION AT DELTA VIEW PARK

In honor of the emancipation of the Negxro, the management of Delta View Park announces that during the week of August 17th, a gala time will be the order of the day at that popular pleasure resort. All that is usually to be seen at such celebrations will be had at the local pleasure garden, heightened by the presence of Potter's United Carnival Shows, having eight tented shows and one big free act.

Bertram A. Hudson, the manager of Delta View Park, is working hard day and night in the effort to get things in shape for this big week. Exhibits are being planned, and several speakers of national repute, it is understood, will be present in the afternoons to entertain the crowds. Besides the musical organizations of the Carnival company, one of the best local bands has been engaged for the entire week, and the young people will have access to the dancing pavilion, and other free amusements that have made the Delta View Park so popular.

The management of the park is making extensive preparations to take care of the large crowds each afternoon and night, and as usual steps will be taken to preserve the best of order.

ST JOSEPH, MO
GAZETTE

JUL 16 1914

NEGROES ASK FOR NATIONAL EXHIBIT

Appeal for Congress Aid in Celebration of Semi-Centennial of Emancipation

John B. Jones, president of the Negro Business league, is in charge here of the work of bringing pressure to bear on the representatives in congress of Missouri in support of a bill providing for a national celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the emancipation proclamation. The bill was introduced by Representative Madden of Illinois last April and provides for an appropriation of $150,000 for an exposition of the progress and present condition of the negro race. The Illinois legislature already has provided for a celebration at Chicago Jan. 1, 1915, and the bill proposes that the two expositions be combined at the same place.

Congressman Booher has written Jones saying he will vote for the bill when it comes up and Senators Reed and Stone have promised to give the bill consideration.

INTELLIGENCER

d at.....

WHEELING, W. VA. SEP 23 19

PROGRESS OF NEGRO RACE.

The negro race had many things to acclaim yesterday in celebrating the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln, for they can look back upon a half century of freedom which compares in accomplishment and improvement favorably with any like fifty years of progress of the emergence of the white race from primordal conditions. In retrospection it is difficult for the present generation to conceive of the suppressing impositions on the negro fifty short years ago. Suddenly loosed from bondage, the race was practically helpless, with no spirit for initiative, and with a native intelligence stunted and blunted by long years of servitude. Left groping about in the densest ignorance, they soon set themselves to the work of regeneration, helped, of course, by a sympathetic government. It is remarkable what they have accomplished in the few years they have applied themselves to perfecting their citizenship.

To-day the descendant of the chattel is buttressed with knowledge and is the property owner. Once a servant, he has become a master. Improving his opportunities, the bishops of his church have attained to the culture of the white prelate. The mind once clouded with ignorance has been illumined by education, and the children of the race are guided to wisdom by instructors of their own color. In the industrial life they have become independent toilers, and in many of the Southern States the slave has become the planter.

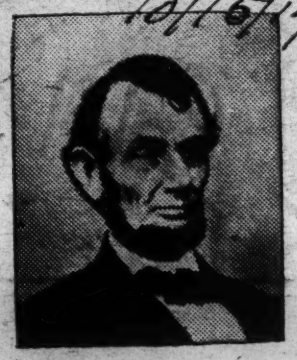
In the short time the shackles of serfdom have been stricken from them to have raised up a Frederick Douglass, a Booker Washington, a Paul Lawrence Dunbar and others is an eloquent prophesy of the future. Amid encouraging surroundings everywhere the race has gone forward. The family relation and the sacredness of the home now firmly established, the present generation can look back on that dark night in their racial history with thankfulness to the same God that brought Israel safely out of the wilderness, and with supreme gratitude to the martyr President, who, like the Moses of the Israelites, led them out of Egyptian bondage.

The Intelligencer 1914

Just why we take so little interest in the celebration of Emancipation day is somewhat of a mystery. Having the example of the American people in its constant and regular celebration of the Fourth of July, the day of its emancipation from the rule of Great Britain it does seem just a little bit strange that our people take such little interest in a matter of which we were, if possible, more interested in than that of the American colonies. The fifty-second anniversary of the Emancipation proclamation occurs on the first day of January, 1915, and it is to be hoped that a celebration worthy of the occasion will be arranged by the citizens of this city in which all may take a part.

Emancipation Proclamation

The Christian Recorder 10/16/14.



SOMETHING NEW

THIS BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED FACSIMILE copy of The Emancipation Proclamation, an Exact Reproduction of the Handwriting of Abraham Lincoln, ought to be in every home. It is America's Greatest Public Document. It is 22 x 28 inches, and contains the photographs of President Lincoln, the Great Emancipator; Frederick Douglass, the Great Anti-Slavery Agitator, and Paul Lawrence Dunbar, a Product of Emancipation; also the Latest Statistics showing the Progress of the Race from 1863 to 1913.

Price only 50c

A. M. E. BOOK CONCERN

631 Pine Street **Philadelphia, Pa.**

ST JOSEPH, MO
GAZETTE

JUL 18 1914

THE NEGRO EXHIBIT

If the national exhibit which the negroes of the United States propose to hold shall be made possible the nation will be given one of the greatest surprises which could come to the people of this country in this age.

For the negro is doing a work filled with surprises for the beholder. But so quietly is the task being pursued, so patiently is occasional failure met, so uncomplainingly, after the experience of nonsuccess, does the toiler try again along better lines that the country as a whole notes little of what is going on. Yet a race of men and women, for generations despised and misused, is in these silent undertakings working out its whole future—and is meeting with such general ultimate success that the progress of this race is clearly shown to be onward and upward to a degree which astounds those onlookers who have paused to learn what is being done.

Such an exhibition as is suggested would bring to the attention of all the people what only these occasional investigators now see. It would enable the negro to prove his worth in industry in its every field, in commerce, in financial operations, in the arts and the sciences. It would offer him an unexampled opportunity to prove not only what he can do, but what he is already accomplishing. It would make plain to the world what may confidently be expected of the negro in the years to come, if he be permitted to use the strength, the skill, the talents which he possesses and can shape to his benefit.

Denison, Tex., June 22.—Emancipation celebration June 19th under leadership of Mr. Porter Williams was the grandest ever witnessed in this city. The parade was grand, after marching through the most important streets, made its way to the park, where 1000 pounds of well barbecued meat was ready to be served.

The first time in the history of Frankfort that a white team ever played a Negro team was the scene at Glenwood Park Sunday afternoon between the Frankfort All-Star (white) and the Frankfort Blue Grass Cubs (colored). Good order was maintained throughout the game. There will be a series in the near future.

COLORED PEOPLE HOLD EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.

Inspiring Lectures Heard from White and Colored Speakers.

Marlin, Texas, July 19.—The Negroes of Marlin celebrated the 19th with excellent speeches and big dinners as usual. Prof. J. Washington came home Sunday from his lecture tour for the Pilgrim Lodges.

For Emancipation Exposition.

Washington, July 8.—An amendment appropriating $55,000 for an exposition to be held in Richmond, Va., to commemorate the signing of the emancipation proclamation was written into the sundry civil appropriation bill today by the senate.

The Treasury Department has notified the Governor of Virginia that they are ready to turn over $55,000 to be used to celebrate the semi-centennial of Emancipation thru an exposition to be held in Richmond, in 1915. Lawyer Giles B. Jackson is president and chief promoter of the project.

NEGRO PROGRESS SINCE EMANCIPATION.

The Christian Science Monitor, the daily paper published in Boston, Mass., had an editorial in its issue of Tuesday of this week under the caption of Negro Progress Since Emancipation, commenting on the $55,000 that was donated to the semi-centennial progress of the Negroes, to be used as a part of the sum to be raised for the exposition that will be held next spring in commemoration of the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. Among many nice things the editor said that:

It is significant, and promising of better things for the Negro in America and everywhere that Southern members of the United States Senate are found fathering and supporting federal aid for the proposed emancipation exhibition at Richmond, Va., in 1915. An amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill awarding $55,000 to that enterprise was adopted by the body named on Wednesday. Several Southern Senators spoke in favor of the grant, and the passing of the amendment was by unanimous vote.

No greater injustice is done the Negro in the United States at the present time than that of witholding from him recognition of his progress since his emancipation. In the North, far more than in the South, it is a common claim among people who should be more observing and more fair that the Negro has made little or no advancement in the last fifthy years. It is pointed out with great regularity and persistency that he is still, in the main, content with menial position.

Obviously this is only a part of the truth. He has not, of course, caught up in fifty years with the white brother, who has had a lead of from 2,000 to 6,000 years. But an unbiased survey of the last half century, we are satisfied, will show that the Negro has not only moved forward, but that he has advanced with marvelous strides. This the case even in the North, where he, as raw [illegible] been compelled to con[illegible] speaking, with the fini[illegible] The South has given hi[illegible], a better opportunity. [illegible]sons why this has been po[illegible]ne of them being that in the South the Negro is employed in all forms of skilled and unskilled labor. In the South the Negro practically constitutes the labor supply.

Nobody familiar with the situation in the South, we feel, will dispute the testimony freely given by Senator Martin in connection with amendment referred to. "I live in the South and have lived there all my days," he said, "and I know the Negroes as only a Southerner can know them. I know their weak points and their strong points, and I am in a position to say that their strong points are many and their accomplishments important. They have been struggling against the most difficult circumstances, and it is my opinion that their progress has been almost astounding, considering the opportunities that they have had."

This consideration should, we believe, be held in the thought of every fair minded observer. If the accomplishments of the Negro since his emancipation be measured, as charity would dictate, by his opportunities, it will be found, we think, that Senator Martin has stated the case for the North, as well as for the South. The proposed exposition is intended to show, as far as may be, the progress made by the Negro since his liberation. If it shall serve to break down even a fraction of any ignorant and unreasonable prejudice to which he is subjected, we imagine it will repay the country for all the national and popular aid it is likely to receive.—The Fiorida Times-Union.

Boston, Mass.
Evening Herald
JUL 15 1914

Half A Century of Negro Progress

THERE is considerable significance t the vote passed by the United State Senate last week, appropriating $55,00 toward the celebration, in Richmond, Va. next year, of half a century of industrial and educational progress by the Negro. Not simply will the exhibition in itself be worthy of note, but the fact that the initiative in the matter was taken by Senator Martin, of Virginia, and several other Southern Senators, in supporting and furthering the appropriation, is an act to attract the attention of the nation generally. It will show the colored people that the white men of the better class in the South are their friends, and are anxious to promote their welfare. It will also be a stimulus to those in whose behalf the exhibition is inaugurated, to do the best of which they are capable, and prove themselves worthy of the confidence which is reposed in them. The advance in the economic and social condition of the Negro the past fifty years has been most marked—an achievement which is signal in the history of the human race. This celebration at Richmond will fix the eyes of the nation upon this remarkable progress, and will help emphasize the fact made so prominent by Booker T. Washington and other leaders of the race, that the Negro problem is common to both whites and blacks.

COLORED PEOPLE SHOW MARK OF IMPROVEMENT.

White Man Accidentally Killed by Colored.

Henderson, Texas, June 24.—The 19th of June celebration was one of the greatest ever witnessed at this place. Colored people must be learning how to act. Over two thousand people and no arrests. Hon. S. J. Williamson of Palestine delivered the address for the occasion, and his speech will be long remembered. Miss Pearl Watson and Mrs. Lizzie Reedy were victorious in the decorated vehicle contest.

Memphis, Tenn. News Scimitar

AUG 10 1914

NEGRO METHODISTS TO CELEBRATE EMANCIPATION

Celebration of emancipation for the negro race will be featured Wednesday night at Collins' chapel as the mid-week event of the all-week rally of negro Methodists of Memphis.

Bishop E. Cottrell will deliver the principal address and several negro speakers will assist in the program. Invitations have been extended all the negro fraternities of the city.

The rally and reception, embracing the entire week, is now in progress at the chapel, in honor of the newly-elected bishop, Rev. N. C. Cleaves, bishop of the Seventh Episcopal district of the C. M. E. church, which embraces the conferences of Alabama and Mississippi.

DR. MARY F. WARING APPOINTED MEMBER OF CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

The Chicago Defender

(Special to The Chicago Defender.)

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 18.—Wednesday Governor Dunne nominated Dr. Mary F. Waring, 4529 Vincennes avenue, Chicago, as a member of the state commission to arrange for a celebration in 1915 of the fiftieth anniversary of the freeing of Negro slaves in the United States. Dr. Waring succeeds Mrs. Susan Dana Joegen-Dahl of Springfield, who resigned on account of illness.

Emancipation, etc.—1914

Colored Ohioans Enjoy Picnic at Echo Park

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Anniversary of Emancipation Is Celebrated

LOS ANGELES MEMBERS OF COLORED OHIO STATE SOCIETY AT ECHO PARK PICNIC

Los Angeles Tribune September 27, 1914

Former Buckeye State Residents, Living in Southland, Seek to Advance Interests of Club Members; Many Listed Among Successful in Business Life of City

By Eloise Bibb Thompson

The Ohio State society of local colored people together with the two Los Angeles negro weeklies—the New Age and the California Eagle—celebrated the fifty-first anniversary of the emancipation proclamation with a picnic at Echo park on September 22, the date of the preliminary announcement of the emancipation by President Lincoln. The festivities closed with an impromptu program which consisted of speeches by prominent colored men, among whom were Frederick Roberts, editor of the Los Angeles New Age, and James Vena, one of the pioneers of California, who for many years has been connected with the Los Angeles postoffice.

200 Members in Society

The Ohio State society, whose aim is the advancement of the interest

cal Ohioans, was organized two
s ago and has a membership
arly 200 men and women.
o, which established schools for
es as early as 1848, has been
irthplace of many prominent
mericans, a goodly number of
were educated in Oberlin col-
berlin, O.

Harry C. Smith, a colored
was elected three times to
slature of Ohio, the last time
e than 10,000 plurality, the
number of votes ever given an
merican candidate for such
e. The two measures that
ir success to his energy and
as a legislator are the
'vil Rights law" and the
iching Law." Mr. Smith has
ed as state oil inspector
'or four years, and is the
he Cleveland Gazette.

The former auditor of the United States navy department, Ralph W. Tyler, appointed in 1907 by President Roosevelt, is also a native of Ohio. Mr. Tyler entered upon his career as janitor for the Columbus Evening Dispatch. Becoming interested in newspaper work, he studied shorthand and journalism and was promoted after a time from janitor to clerk in the circulation, news and business departments; later he became assistant to the manager and finally secretary to the proprietor, a position which he held for more than fifteen years. Mr. Tyler eventually resigned to accept a similar position with the Ohio State Journal—the only colored man ever employed on the staff of a white daily newspaper in Ohio.

Other Famed Ohioans

Paul Laurence Dunbar, the noted

mated that this institution has sent out 300 ministers of the gospel, 1500 physicians and students, 700 teachers, 400 lawyers, 250 trained nurses and more than 700 men and women with general college and academic training in addition to thousands of undergraduate pupils.

The university employs colored men on the teaching force and the government board; all the faculties being composed of white and colored instructors in about equal numbers. Colored men teach higher mathematics, classics, metaphysics, law, theology and medicine.

Several of the colored professors are members of fraternal societies and are constant contributors to current thought and discussion.

* * *

The sum of $100,000 was recently contributed by the citizens of Chicago for an armory for the Eighth infantry of the colored troops of the I. N. G. The ground covers a space of 5000 square feet. The building will contain every known apparatus to perfect the soldiers for physical training and modern warfare. Other features will be the rifle range, main drill, bowling alleys, banquet hall, two reception halls, smoking rooms, dining hall, office of the war correspondent, and sanitary barber shops.

This regiment took a very conspicuous position in the Cuban and Philippine wars, and is regarded by military men as the best in the national guards.

Chicago is the only city in America that has an entire regiment made up of and officered by men of the colored ace.

From INTELLIGENCER

Published at WHEELING, W. VA.

Date SEP 23 1914

EMANCIPATION DA IS OBSERVED HERE

COLORED PEOPLE OF WHEELING AND VICINITY HAVE A BIG TIME.

Parade in Morning, Program Rendered on Fair Grounds and Dance and Banquet Were Features.

Emancipation day was fittingly celebrated yesterday by the colored people of Wheeling and vicinity as well as a number of visitors from neighboring towns, including Washington, Pa.; Fairmont and Pittsburgh. The event was opened in the morning with a parade, led by Colonel James Branson, over the principal streets of the city. The parade consisted of the Boys Brigade, the Collier's band, of Washington, Pa.; the students of the Lincoln school and a number of the prominent people of the city, in carriages.

Following the arrival of the parade on the Island fair grounds the program of the day was carried out in the Horticultural building. The principal address in connection with the observance of the event was delivered by Rev. W. O. Davis, pastor of the Wayman A. M. E. church, who delivered a splendid address on "What Has God Wraught." In the beginning of his address, the speaker gave a very good account of the early history of the colored race in Africa and the bringing of slaves to this country in the year 1619. The next point of interest discussed was the buying and selling of slaves among the early

colonies and of the part that the colored soldiers played in the Revolutionary war, at Bunker Hill, and other important battles, fought during the war as well as in the Civil war, and the late Spanish-American war. The gallantry of the colored soldier on the battlefield of Bunker Hill, Boston, Portsmouth and San Juan was greatly eulogized by the speaker, as he spoke of the bravery displayed by the colored regiments in war.

The concluding remarks of the address were very striking, as the speaker stated, we should forget our differences and get together, for in union, there is strength. The pulpit, the press and the race, must work for union. Not a flower blossoms without a struggle and in the ebb and flow of human life, hopes have been seized and merged into the golden hope of realization.

Read Proclamation.

Following the address of Rev. Davis, the Emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln was read by Miss Pearl Anderson, of Bridgeport, followed by several other addresses.

Dancing was the feature in the afternoon in the Horticultural building, while later in the evening quite a number watched the sham battle conducted by the colored Boys Brigade. Following the sham battle, a football game was played between the students of Lincoln school. Another feature in connection with the event was the mile and a half bicycle race, which was won by Edward Walters.

The grand ball which was held at the Market Auditorium last evening brought the observance of the day to a successful close. Quite a large crowd was present and splendid music was furnished by Bentfield's orchestra.

Buffalo, N. Y. News

SEP 17 1914

HALF CENTURY OF NEGRO FREEDOM.

Illinois has a commission at work preparing to celebrate the first half century of negro freedom in the United States. Incidentally, the commission takes up the progress of the negro in foreign countries, such as Liberia, Hayti, San Domingo, Abyssinia, South American countries, the foreign possessions of Great Britain, France and Germany and every other country where representatives of the negro race are to be found.

Very distinguished persons are connected with the commission, either as officers or in an honorary capacity. Among the vice-presidents, for example, are Cardinal Gibbons, Mr. Carnegie, Governor Baldwin, Bishop Burt of Buffalo, nearly every member of the United States Senate, ex-Governor Charles S. Deneen, Clarence S. Darrow, Jane Addams, ex-Congressman Frank O. Lowden, ex-Secretary of War Charles Nagel, Rt. Rev. D. J. O'Connell, Ella Flagg Young, Professor W. E. Dubois.

There is an advisory council also, which includes a long list of names of those who are interested in the welfare of the colored race. Meetings to promote the work of the exposition have been held nearly one hundred and fifty times in Illinois and in nearly all of the other States of the Union.

The great object of the commission is to show the material, moral and mental progress of the negro race since the formal day of emancipation in 1865, and certainly it is a grand showing that is to be made, judging from the census reports, incomplete as they are, and from the studies of many commissions and societies devoted more or less to the interests of the negro.

America has proved to be one of the lands of surprises in modern times, especially in the matter of rapid growth. But in no respect has the advancement of the negro race been surpassed in the last half century. When it is considered that the blacks came out of the Civil War with freedom in their hand and nothing else, that their race had been in a state of slavery for hundreds of years, that teaching had been forbidden them and property holding and the learning of arts and crafts beyond the very simplest for plantation use, the holdings of that race in property, the success of many of them in trade, the establishment and progress of schools, academies, colleges and seminaries of learning, is the answer to the idea that the race is incapable of genuine progress.

Behind it all is the fact that no class of citizens can possibly exceed those of the colored race in loyalty to the Union. Many a veteran of the Civil War is living today in the North because he never found a colored man in the South who was not eager to protect the northern soldier and send him on his way, if it were possible to do so. That wonderful loyalty will never be forgotten, either by those who felt the benefit of it during the struggle, or the historian who writes the history of the conflict.

COLORED MAN APPOINTED DELEGATE TO THE EXPOSITION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Searchlight

Mr. S. E. Bailey of Boise, Idaho, has been appointed by Governor John M. Haines as representative to take part in the Afro-American work of erecting a building upon the grounds for Afro-American Exhibits. Mr Balley in speaking of the work says "the colored man must pay more attention to the work of liberating himself from economic bondage. The liberty which we were given in consequence of the war was only political freedom, differing intrinsically from an economic right which is the price of material worth, the basic principles of all civilization.

"If on like occasion a showing of the industrial arts of the Caucasian and the Asiatics is promotive of their geneousness developing their civic and political powers, surely we cannot at this late day fail to take part in this exposition. Mr. Bailey is a prominnt colored attorney of Idaho and will travel a few days in the interest of his mission. He hopes to secure the fine arts of the Negroes throughout the country for the purpose of pacing the same on exhibition. He wishes the names and addresses of those who can do art work.

A GREAT MEETING

A GREAT MEETING.

Forty-ninth Anniversary of the Adoption of the Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment.

The Age

The forty-ninth anniversary of the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the United States Constitution and eighty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Senator John B. Henderson, the author of the amendment that liberated 4,500,000 colored people which has grown to 12,000,000 will be celebrated Friday, December 18, at 8:30 P. M., at Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, N Street Northwest, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, Washington, D. C., under the auspices of Henderson National Memorial Civil Rights League of America and National Baptist Evangelical Alliance of America. Dr. S. P. W. Drew, presiden; Dr. W. H. Nelson, secretary.

Noted orators of the United States Senate, House, the clergy and laymen will deliver addresses.

Program.

Opening selection—Cosmopolitan Choir and Third Baptist Choir. Prof. James Wright, director.

Invocation—Dr. J. Harvey Randolph, pastor of Mt. Moriah Baptist Church.

Solo—Prof. J. T. Bayton, musical director of the Public Schools.

Remarks—By the chairman, Dr. S. P. W. Drew, pastor Cosmopolitan Baptist Church.

Solo—Miss Hattie P. Ivy, student of Howard University.

Addresses—Governor Frank B. Willis, of Ohio, Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota, Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania Miss M. A. D. Madre, president Bethel Literary Association.

Solo—Prof. James Wright.

Addresses—Speaker Champ Clark, House of Representatives; Governor Chas. W. Whitman, of New York, Senator W. L. Jones of Washington. Subject, "The Life and Work of Senator Henderson."

Selection—Forty-nine young ladies in honor of the thirteenth amendment; Miss Hattie Brock, chairman; Miss Rebecca McDaniel, secretary. Address, Judge Latimer, of Juvenile Court; Editor W. Calvin Chase, of The Bee; Dr. W. A. Taylor, pastor of Florida Avenue Baptist Church; Mr. Wm. F. Gude, president of the Board of Commerce; W. H. J. Beckett, secretary of Y. M. C. A.

Selection by eighty-eight school children in honor of Senator Henderson's birth. Mrs. Henrietta Attrell, Mrs. Carrie Griffin and Miss Hattie Mackell.

Addresses—Mr. B. H. Warner, Mr. Louis P. Shoemaker, Dr. W. H. Nelson, pastor of Israel M. E. Church, and Editor T. Fortune, of the Sun.

Selection—By the choir.

Introduction of Mrs. Henderson, widow of the Senator.

Benediction—Rev. F. W. Dixon, of Berean Baptist Church.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT NEGRO EXPOSITION

Washington, Nov. 6.—President Wilson promised a delegation Thursday that he would visit the exposition that would be held at Richmond, Va., from July 4. to August 4, 1915, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Emancipation of the colored people.

The president told the delegation that he was keenly interested in all that made for the progress of the race. He was unable to state what day he could attend, however, as he intends visiting the Panama Canal next summer and taking a swing across the country.

Among those in the delegation were Gile B. Jackson, head of the Negro Historical and Industrial Association, under whose auspices the exposition will be given; Rev. E. M. Mitchell, of Richmond; Attorney Wilter Land, of Norfolk; James H. Anderson, of the Amsterdam News, New York; Judson W. Lyons, former Register of the Treasury; Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, of Washington; Dr. Ernest Lyon, of Baltimore; J. Jones, of Chicago, and Rev. Williamson.

ST JOSEPH, MO

GAZETTE

SEP 17 1914

NEGROES CELEBRATE EMANCIPATION DAY

Big Crowd Gathers at Lake and Larger Number Is Expected Today

The negro celebration in commomoration of the proclamation of their independence, which was sissued forty two years ago yesterday, will continue today at Lake Contrary. Negro delegations arrived yesterday from Omaha, Atchison, Topeka, and other places, and 500 more out of town guests are expected from Kansas City today. The feature of today's festivities will be the address of Nelson Crews, the editor of the Rising Sun, a negro publication of Kansas City, at Lake Contrary this afternoon. Crews will start to speak at 2:30 oclock. Merril E. Otis, Republican candidate for congress, will speak following Crews' address. A ball game this afternoon and a dance tonight will conclude the two days celebration. The negro Knight Templars and other negro organizations will parade on Francis and Felix streets this afternoon.

FREDERICK BRIEFS

(Special to the Afro-American Ledger.)

Frederick, Md., June 18.—The Emancipation Association of Frederick County has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

E. Mitchell Johnson, president; Leven Leakins, vice president; Claude Walker, secretary; Edward Walker, assistant secretary; John Jones, treasurer; Charles Wedge, chaplain; Rev. J. F. Lee, vice president; Hope Hill district; John Davis, vice president of New Market district; George Flippins, chief marshal and Thomas Spencer, messenger to the president.

A big celebration will be held on August 6th.

Emancipation—1915

THE TER-CENTENARY OF THE NEGROES' ENTRANCE INTO WESTERN CIVILIZATION

By Dr. J. W. E. Bowen

The year 1919 marks the third century of the Negroes' entrance into Western civilization. From that handful of half naked, raw heathens that were brought to these shores to develop the resources of this Western country to the present status of intelligence and power of ten millions of the descendants of that unhappy folk—probably twelve millions in four years more—marks a revolution in social, economic, political education and moral and ecclesiastical progress unparalleled in the annals of any other people. The suggestion is here made that the Negro Race of the United States, the best product of this powerful family of mankind, despite occasional assertions to the contrary, shall undertake to celebrate this occasion with a fitting celebration that shall prove a permanent blessing to the race in this country for generations unborn and all over the world and one that shall also contribute to the enlargement of the civilization of which they are a part and the increased glory of this country.

Four years remain until the harvest. What shall the harvest be? We have had sufficiency of expositions that show in concrete material from the victories of the Negro mind over the forces of nature and the fruits of intellectual efforts in arts, sciences and the professions. It is now a well-established fact, undisputed by the rapidly decreasing number of enemies, such as sought to balk us in our march up the road of learning some years ago. Our victories in the departments of learning and technical and professional skill dumbfound even our own enthusiastic faith. We can scarcely believe that we are the products of the recently liberated slaves whose minds were shackled with a stupidity and blindness that rivaled the ancient Egyptia blackness in its density. But God came to our rescue.

How now shall we celebrate and what stones shall we erect upon this Gilgall of the centuries of march and of triumphant passage from the reproach of Egypt into a new land of oportunity?

First: Let the Negro Race in America undertake to raise an Educational Thank Offering for that occasion, which fund shall be used either for the establishing of certain kinds of educational institutions or for endowing certain institutions already in existence among the race.

Second: This fund should be raised yearly for four years to the time when there shall be a special occasion closing out the four years' effort with the Tercentennary.

Third: This fund should be collected from each member of the race, parents paying for their children.

Fourth: Let the Christian Churches with their leaders take the lead, then bring into active service all the newspapers of the race, all organizations, societies and institutions and every enterprise among us to work for this one object, year by year, for four years.

Fifth: Let the officials of all denominations among us invite representatives from the forces above to organize a central working body that shall determine what shall be raised, methods and all else connected with the effort.

Finally shall we not have among us certain great and well-endowed institutions for the Negro Race, built and managed by them?

The time is opportune. We can do it. "Deus Vult."

AUGUST 8TH CELEBRATED

TWO EX-REGISTRARS OF U. S. TREASURY.

W. T. Vernon Delivers Address.

For the first time in the history of Nashville the colored citizens met in great celebration at the two parks of the city. The main attraction, however, was at Greenwood Park, where thousands passed through the gates during the day. The various attractions of this great park were in full sway and at night the attractions were increased by the announcement of an address to be delivered by Hon. W. T. Vernon, ex-Register of the United States Treasury.

In the late afternoon rain dampened the ardor of many who intended to be present for the lecture, however, the Dunbar Theater was well filled and the lecture received with rapt attention. Dr. Porter, the pastor of St. John's A. M. E. Church, called the meeting to order and introduced the Hon. J. C. Napier, as master of ceremonies. He called the attention of the audience to the fact that this was the first time that the two ex-registers had occupied the same platform which was a treat within itself.

Mr. Napier made a short address as master of the occasion and in doing so paid Dr. Vernon a tribute as to his efficiency and executive ability in the work at Washington. He also said that we have assembled to celebrate the liberation of British slaves in the American Continent by Great Britain which occurred on the eight of August, 1834. He also paid tribute to the great African Methodist Episcopal Church and said that he was for Dr. Vernon for bishop of this great denomination.

Dr. Vernon was then introduced and delivered one of his famous lectures that was beautiful in oratory, interesting in description and inspiring in the thoughts portrayed. He said that the cry of man through all the ages has been "Unhand me, take the shackles off, I want to be free." He reviewed the history of the various nations that have held the swaying power during the world's history, showing that the cry has ever been for freedom. He said that civil liberty was born when King John, of England, was forced to sign the Magna Charta. Intellectual liberty was born when Cromwell beheaded King Charles and that religious freedom was proclaimed by Martin Luther when he won at the Diet of Worms.

In the application of the lecture, Dr. Vernon said that we obtained our civil freedom when Lincoln freed the slaves but that the Negro would have to emancipate himself from jealousy and the petty things that tend to hold us down. Our religious, intellectual and commercial freedom would have to be won by our own efforts. That the white man has enough of his poor without helping the Negro.

The last and the crowning thought of the lecture was the one that should be given deliberate consideration by everybody, association and society of our people throughout the South. It is this that after the great European war is over and the poor class of people in the various nations will begin to look for a heaven of rest somewhere to get away from the great burden of an enormous taxation, the tide of immigration will be turned to the shores of this great country of ours. The North is already crowded and the South offers the best opportunities and more room than any section of our country, therefore, the hordes of immigrants will be crowded into the South and if the Negro is not in a position to meet the competition he will be eliminated as a factor in the progress and developing of this wonderful section of our beloved America. Then what will the Negro do? Better prepare now and become entrenched in the industrial and commercial activities of the South thereby making ourselves inevitable in its progress and advancement.

Galveston, Texas

News

JUN 20 1915

ANNIVERSARY OF FREEDOM CELEBRATED BY NEGROES

EMANCIPATION DAY IS FITTINGLY OBSERVED IN HOUSTON.

Parade With Many Beautiful Floats Is Held in the Morning—Industrial Progress Is Featured.

Special to The News.

Houston, Tex., June 19.—Signalizing the anniversary of half a century of freedom for the negro race, emancipation day was celebrated by negroes of Houston with much pomp and splendor. A parade with many beautiful floats, having as their theme the various accomplishments of the colored race, was held in the morning, after which a three-day celebration was inaugurated at Emancipation Park.

Attorney H. M. Broyles of Houston delivered the principal address of the day at Emancipation Park. The street parade was the first of the day's features. It formed at Trinity Church, Travis and Bell streets, at 9 o'clock, and after traversing the principal streets in the business district proceeded to Emancipation Park, where the exercises were held.

The celebration this year is being featured with Afro-American progress in industrial and commercial pursuits and along various lines of endeavor.

Emancipation day officers and committees were as follows:

Grand president, C. N. Love; vice presidents: First Ward, Louis Watson; Second Ward, Sam E. Davis; Third Ward, Felix Jackson; Fourth Ward, Lincoln R. Jones; Fifth Ward, A. L. Barber; Sixth Ward, W. W. Chester; Independence Heights, O. L. Hubbard; grand secretary, Campbell A. Gilmore; marshal, Bob Ellis; deputies, Dan Hood, Will Boyd, Fred Hurd, Joe Brazos, Ira Harris, Ernest Edmundson.

The committees are as follows:

Finance—J. L. Sweatt, Sam Wilson, J. B. Bell, Jim Bates, W. E. Miller, B. V. Waddell, Gus Holt, Starkey Katson, L. H. Spivey.

Arrangements—J. W. Hubert, Harris Burton, Duke Crawford Jr., R. H. Butler,

Bailey McCoy, Dr. R. E. Lee, L. V. Woods, Lincoln R. Jones, W. H. Shaw; chairman former slave barbecue department, Mott Anderson, E. S. McCullough.

Program—E. D. Pierson, chairman; H. E. Lee, F. I. Richardson, W. E. Miller, J. D. Ryan, R. G. Lockett, W. J. Smith, W. C. Conway, A. E. Butler.

Publicity—E. D. Pierson, C. N. Love, Van H. McKinney, H. J. Ford, James H. Taylor, R. G. Lockett.

Goddess of Liberty—J. D. Ryan, chairman; Mesdames J. B. Bell, P. O. Smith, J. Will Jones, Nat Q. Henderson, Charles Jackson, Ada Miller, Rosa Watson.

Decoration—W. L. D. Johnson, chairman; Euretta K. Fairchild, Viola A. Webber, Mattie Blunt, Georgia Hall, [illegible]ora Woods, Marguerite Nix, Freddie Mo[illegible]ey, Minnie Cornish, Mesdames B. F. Gilmore, B. J. Covington, C. N. Love, V. V. Cor[illegible] N. P. Pulliam, G. B. M. Turner, D. Ryan, P. W. Watts, Van H. Mc[illegible] H. A. Ferill, P. H. Holden, Jesse [illegible]. B. Bell, W. E. Miller, Alex John[illegible]. H. Logan, Chester Travis, Wil[illegible]rice, F. H. Hart, Addie Hicks, [illegible] Bolden, H. R. Johnson, T. D. Mitchell, E. A. Hogan, Martha Jones, L. L. Pierson, Johnnie Johnson, F. A. Martinier, R. J. Lockett, Henry Henderson, Charles Johnson.

Amusements—H. H. Lethridge, chairman; Ed H. Hall, Professor John R. Grigsby, C. F. Richardson, Rodney Hardeway, Professor C. Harris, Ben Patterson, H. Middleton, Lawrence Woods, Willie O. Myers, William McKinley Henry, Leon Gilmore, D. C. Cleveland, John Watkins, Fred Washington.

Street Parade—Chester A. Travis, chairman; Professor R. M. Catchings, J. M. Hicks, W. E. Jackson, Henry Nelson, Bailey McCoy, A. B. Fedford, N. S. Adkins, John Houston, S. H. Jordan, R. L. Jones, Joe Pickette, W. B. Gibson, Alex Green, John Alexander, D. Monroe, Sutton Green, O. J. Polk, John R. Grigsby Caucious Wilson, Ed Woods, Joe Hudspeth, Alphone Williams.

Transportation—B. J. Gilmore, chairman; Herman J. Ford, U. N. Robinson, W. C. Cartwright, W. L. Carr, Robert [illegible] Scott, Gateswell Gordon, C. M. Mitchel[illegible] F. E. Simms, A. J. Nelson, M. H. Griffin, E. R. Moore.

Invitation—J. D. Collins, chairman; W. F. Hubert, H. A. Haineswirth, W. R. Bryant, M. H. Griffin.

THOMAS CO. NEGROES HAVE LARGE PARADE

Constitution 1-3-15

Thomasville, Ga., January 2.—(Special.)—From all parts of Thomas county the members of the colored race gathered in Thomasville yesterday to see the grand industrial parade in celebration of Emancipation day and attend the colored fair, which had been held here for two days. The fair was a most creditable one in every respect and the displays along all lines were very good. The promoters of it were actuated principally by the desire to encourage the negro farmers of the county and induce them to devote more of their time and attention to agricultural matters, but prizes were also given for the best exhibits along all industrial lines. The negroes entered into it with much zest and it will no doubt be an established custom each year.

The parade, which was very nearly a mile in length, took the principal streets of the city and excited much favorable comment from all spectators.

COPY OF EMANCIPATION BRINGS $515 AT SA[illegible]

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—One of the fifty authorized facsimile copies of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation prepared for the sanitary fair in Philadelphia in 1864, bearing the actual signatures of President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward, brought $515 at the sale of Lincolniana from the library of John E. Burton of Milwaukee in the Anderson galleries. George D. Smith was the buyer.

BKLYN FREIE PRESSE

JUN 27 1915

Die zweite Neger-Emancipation

Die Juristerei ist von allen trockenen „Handwerken" der trockensten eines. Das konnte aber nicht verhindern, daß ein Erkenntniß des Oberbundesgerichts dieser Tage in dichterisch-schwungvollen Phrasen bald als „zweite Neger-Emancipation", als die „Vollendung des mit dem Bürgerkrieg begonnenen Werkes" begeistert gefeiert, bald als der gräßliche „Anfang vom Ende der amerikanischen Kultur" und als die unheilvolle „Einleitung einer unseligen Periode" beheulmeiert wurde. Die in hellen Jubel ausbrachen, sind die Erben des unverfälschten Geistes der Abolitionisten; die sich in stillem Ingrimme und banger Sorge verzehrten, bewegen sich noch ganz im Geiste der alten Sklavenhalter. Die große und verständige Mehrheit des amerikanischen Volkes aber regte sich ohne Rücksicht auf ihren Standpunkt zu der politischen Entrechtung der Neger überhaupt nicht auf, sondern lebte in ruhigem Gleichmuthe ihr Leben weiter, als ob gar keine Oberbundesgerichts-Entscheidung über die „Großvater-Klausel" ergangen wäre. Und das Urtheil hätte auch gerade so gut unterbleiben können. An den thatsächlichen Zuständen ändert es sozusagen nichts.

In Oklahoma wie in Annapolis und wohl auch in andern Städten Marylands wird allerdings in Zukunft ein Neger kaum mehr wegen seiner Hautfarbe an der Ausübung des Wahlrechts verhindert werden. Denn die strafrechtliche Verurtheilung der Wahlbeamten, welche in dem jungen südwestlichen Staate den Schwarzen die Stimmabgabe nicht gestatteten, wurde von dem höchsten Gerichtshofe der Vereinigten Staaten ebenso bestätigt wie die Zuerkennung von Geldbußen an die Neger, welche in Annapolis ihre Stimmzettel nicht abgeben durften und deshalb den Klageweg gegen die betreffenden Wahlbeamten beschritten.

Aber wahlberechtigt sind die Neger darum in den Staaten und Städten, welche es auf die politische Entrechtung der Farbigen abgesehen haben, darum noch lange nicht, vielleicht nun erst recht nicht. Und das, obgleich Oklahoma es doch ganz raffinirt angefangen hatte, um „ohne Benachtheiligung der Neger" das gewollte Ziel zu erreichen.

Kaum war Oklahoma als Staat in die Union aufgenommen, als es die Ausübung des Wahlrechts von der Fähigkeit zu lesen und zu schreiben abhängig machte. Diese Bestimmung mußte jeder Bürger erfüllen, der einen Stimmzettel abgeben wollte. Von einer Entrechtung der Neger konnte also keine Rede sein. Nicht lange währte es, und Oklahoma gewährte demjenigen Theile seiner Illiteraten, welche selbst oder deren Vorfahren am 1. Januar 1866 zur Abgabe ihrer Stimmen berechtigt waren, das Wahlrecht. Diese Vergünstigung wurde den Kaukasiern zu Theil. Damit glaubte man die Klippe des fünfzehnten Verfassungs-Amendements, welches die Verweigerung des Wahlrechts wegen der Zugehörigkeit zu einer Rasse oder einer Religion verbietet, glücklich umgangen zu haben. Denn formell war ja nicht dem Neger das Stimmrecht vorenthalten, sondern nur einem Theile der Weißen als besondere Gunst verliehen worden. Aber das Oberbundesgericht stellte sich auf den Standpunkt: Form hin Form her. Der Geist des fünfzehnten Amendements zur Bundesverfassung ist verletzt. Drum ist die Beraubung der Neger um ihr Wahlrecht verfassungswidrig und ungesetzlich.

Nicht mehr Glück als Oklahoma mit seiner Spiegelfechterei hatte die Stadt Annapolis mit ihrer Ausrede, ihre Wahlordnung beziehe sich nur auf Kommunal-, nicht aber auf Bundeswahlen und dürfe daher auch nicht an dem Maßstabe der Bundesverfassung gemessen werden.

Ist dem Staate Oklahoma der Streich so „glänzend vorbeigelungen", so können selbstverständlich die ohne viel Umstände direkt auf ihr Ziel der Negerentrechtung lossteuernden Wahlgesetze anderer Südstaaten erst recht nicht vor der Bundesverfassung bestehen. Denn sie sagen, wenn auch selbstverständlich in verschiedener Form, in rührender, sachlicher Uebereinstimmung, daß diejenigen Personen, welche bis zu einem gewissen Jahre — durchgehends 1866, 1867 oder 1868 — das Wahlrecht nicht erwerben konnten, und ihre Nachkommen nicht wahlberechtigt sind. Bis zur Annahme des fünfzehnten Amendements waren aber in allen diesen Staaten prinzipiell nur die Neger von der Ausübung des Wahlrechts ausgeschlossen. Der Geist der Gleichberechtigung wird also noch viel flagranter verletzt als in dem Wahlrechte Oklahomas. Aber es verlohnt sich gar nicht, erst die Gerichte gegen die verfassungswidrigen Vorschriften anzurufen.

Der Wege, auf denen; der Mittel, mit welchen der gleiche Zweck erreicht werden kann und auch schon thatsächlich erreicht wird, giebt es Legion. Das einfachste Verfahren schlug Georgia ein, indem es nur den Männern, die sich eines guten Rufes erfreuen, das Wahlrecht einräumte. Und im ganzen Staate giebt es, wie ein dortiger Politiker mit spöttischem Lächeln erzählte, „keine zwanzig Nigger, die einen guten Ruf" haben. Und sie hätten ihn auch nicht, selbst wenn sie den Lebenswandel eines Heiligen führten.

Die „Großvater-Klausel" mag in allen Staaten und in allen Kommunen widerrufen werden, in den Südstaaten darf der Neger doch nicht wählen. Es werden nur andere Mittel zur Anwendung gebracht. Und darin wird im Süden kaum eine große Meinungsverschiedenheit entstehen. Haben doch sogar hier im Norden, wo die Negerfrage nicht akut ist, alte Recken im Streite um die Emancipation der Schwarzen sich nach der Verkündigung des Oberbundes-Gerichts-Urtheils zu dem Satze bekannt, daß die Kaukasier allein eine entscheidende Stimme in den öffentlichen Angelegenheiten haben dürfen.

Schließlich ist der Kongreß, sind die einzelstaatlichen Legislaturen die höchsten Instanzen für die Entscheidung über die Giltigkeit resp. Ungiltigkeit einer Wahl. Weil die Neger an der Stimmabgabe verhindert wurden, hatte sich das Repräsentantenhaus schon gar häufig mit Wahlprotesten zu befassen; aber noch niemals hat es einem derselben stattgegeben. Bei den entscheidenden Abstimmungen waren die Scheidelinien zwischen den Parteien verwischt.

In allen Kaukasiern lebt, wenn sich auch viele dessen nicht bewußt sind, etwas von dem Geiste, der die „Jim Crow"-Waggons in's Leben rief, dessen Werk von dem gleichen Oberbundesgerichte als verfassungsmäßig und verbindlich anerkannt wurde. Das Montagsurtheil des Oberbundesgerichts bedeutet nicht den Anbruch einer neuen Aera der Verbrüderung der Weißen mit den Schwarzen; es bedingt nur das Einschlagen anderer Wege zum alten Ziele der politischen Entrechtung der Neger.

Emancipation – 1915

SELMA NEGROES CELEBRATE EMANCIPATION.

Nashville Banner
July 5 1915

The 52nd anniversary of the Emancipation of the Negroes by President Lincoln was observed with elaborate ceremony by the colored citizens of Selma, in the chapel of Payne University.

"America" and other patriotic and humanitarian songs were sung by Payn and Selma University and by Knox Academy Band. Reminiscences of slavery days were given by Mr. E. W. Stone. The principal addressof the occasion was delivered by Hon. S. T. Clanton, Jr., of Decatur, Ill., on "The Essential Elements of True Freedom." It was a carefully-prepared and a magnificent address. The large, appreciative audience was held spellbound by the matchless oratory of the speaker.

In a felicitous address Prof. Archer presented the speaker of the day; and the immortal document of the Emancipation was read by the Rev. C. S. Ledbetter.

President W. M. McGee, of the Emancipation Association, made an illuminating address and submitted suitable recommendations which ware adopted unanimously. Drs. D. V. Jemison and J. W. Walker led the devotions of the day.

Officers-elect: President, W. McGhee; Vice President, Dr. D. V. Jemison, Secretary, Rev. S. F. Kingston, Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Walker.

Syracuse, N.Y. JOURNAL
JUL 5 1915

A NEGRO EXPOSITION.

The opening of the National Negro Exposition at Richmond, Va., to-day will signalize an ambitious effort of a deserving race to show a somewhat indifferent country the great progress of the Negro race in half a century. Especially will the industrial development of the race in that time be amply presented.

The years have brought many changes, but none more striking than the fact that such an exposition is being held in a state once slave and in a city once the capital of the Southern Confederacy, brought into existence directly by the laudable desire of a humane people to have the shackles struck from the black man.

The President officially indorses the exposition in a formal proclamation called for by the legislation by Congress appropriating $55,000. He feels that this governmental act "indicates very happily the desire of the nation, as well as of the people of Virginia, to encourage the negro in his efforts to solve his industrial problem."

The President has often used words with a louder ring of enthusiasm in the indorsement of projects less worthy and of less moment to the country at large, but he may feel that the enterprise will speak sufficiently loud for itself and that excessive moderation in "the advance notice" may be the means of attracting greater attention to the merits of the exposition as its meritorious features are unfolded.

BOSTON CHRISTAIN SCIENCE MONITOR
JUL 14 1915

A LARGE section of the negroes of the United States are showing at Richmond, Va., this month, through the medium of an industrial exposition, the advancement of the race since Abraham Lincoln signed the proclamation of emancipation. Notwithstanding innumerable difficulties, there has been collected an exhibition of negro industry, handicraft and genius that is pronounced creditable and encouraging in the highest degree. The belief prevails that this display will turn out to be the forerunner of several others, some of which will be brought closer to northern attention. So far as the exhibits have been described they show a very wide range and leave no ground for the too common assumption that the negro is only imitative, or that he lacks initiative, or is subject to any limitations from which the white worker is free.

Richmond Va Times Dispatch
JUL 5 1915

Success to Negro Exposition

SOME aspects of the progress the negro race has made in the last fifty years will be shown at the National Negro Exhibition, which begins at the State Fair Grounds to-day. The exposition has the indorsement of the national government, the State of Virginia and the city of Richmond. It is a matter of pride with Richmond that her colored citizenship has inaugurated and assured the success of so ambitious an enterprise.

We trust that success will be continuous throughout the whole period over which the exposition is to extend, and that public patronage of its many interesting features will be generous. The well-being of the colored population of this city is a matter of deep and intimate concern to the white race. The Southern white man is the friend of the negro, both from sentimental considerations bred of long association, and because of his perception of the fact that negro prosperity, negro health and negro happiness are related inevitably and inextricably to his own.

To Giles B. Jackson, who has been the guiding spirit of the exposition, most of the credit is due. He has been enterprising, far-seeing, tireless and courteously persistent. A leader of his own people, he holds the respect and regard of his white neighbors.

NEW YORK WORLD
3 July 1915

If was to be expected that the Hessian ny would make its appearance just before the Western wheat crop was harvested. Less is usually heard of its ravages after the threshers have been at work and the Chicago market cannot be so easily influenced by disturbing reports.

The National Negro Exposition which is to open at Richmond, Va., on July 5, and for which Congress appropriated a fund of $55,000, will attract a peculiar attention. Organized to commemorate negro progress in a half-century and designed to show the industrial development of the race under freedom, it will be unique among expositions. It should contribute materially to the negro's further advancement. Not the least interesting aspect of the exposition is that it is held in a former slave State and is made the occasion of a proclamation by a Southern-born President calling publi[illegible] earnest purpose.

Houston Tex Chronicle
JUN 28 191[illegible]

NEGROES PLAN THREE-DAY EVENT

The celebration of the emancipation of the negroes will last three days in Houston this year, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Elaborate preparations have been made for entertainment at Emancipation Park and street parades, featuring the Goddess of Liberty will form an important part of the program. Sunday's celebration will be observed by religious ceremonies.

Particular attention is to be paid this year to the advancement made during the past 12 months by the Afro-American race.

Races at the park will be run Saturday and Monday afternoons.

The election of park directors will be an interesting part of Monday's program. Two tickets are in the field and the race probably will be close.

The grand officers are:

Grand president, C. N. Love; vice presidents: First Ward, Louis Watson; Second Ward, Sam E. Davis; Third Ward, Felix Jackson; Fourth Ward, Lincoln R. Jones; Fifth Ward, A. L. Barber; Sixth Ward, W. W. Chester; Independence Heights, O. L. Hubbard; grand secretary, Campbell A. Gilmore; marshal, Bob Ellis; deputies, Dan Hood, Will Boyd, Fred Hurd, Joe Brazos, Ira Harris, Ernest Edmundson.

The committees are as follows:

Finance—J. L. Sweatt, Sam Wilson, J. B. Bell, Jim Bates, W. E. Miller, B. V. Waddell, Gus Holt, Starkey Watson, L. H. Spivey.

Arrangements—J. W. Hubert, Harris Burton, Duke Crawford, Jr., R. H. Butler, Bailey McCoy, Dr. H. E. Lee, L. W. Woods, Lincoln R. Jones, W. H. Shaw; chairman former slave barbecue department, Mott Anderson, E. S. McCullough.

Program—E. D. Pierson, chairman; H. E. Lee, F. I. Richardson, W. E. Miller, J. D. Ryan, R. G. Lockett, W. J. Smith, W. C. Conway, A. E. Butler.

Publicity—E. D. Pierson, C. N. Love, Van H. McKinney, H. J. Ford, James H. Taylor, R. G. Lockett.

Goddess of Liberty—J. D. Ryan, chairman; Mesdames J. B. Bell, P. O. Smith, J. Will Jones, Nat Q. Henderson, Charles Jackson, Ada Miller, Rosa Watson.

Decoration—W. L. D. Johnson, chairman; Euretta K. Fairchild, Viola A. Webber, Mattie Blunt, Georgia Hall, Cora Woods, Marguerite Nix, Freddie Mosley, Minnie Cornish, Mesdames B. F. Gilmore, B. J. Covington, C. N. Love, V. V. Cornish, N. P. Pullman, G. B. M. Turner, James D. Ryan, P. W. Watts, Van H. McKinney, H. A. Ferill, P. H. Holden, Jesse Hood, J. B. Bell, W. E. Miller, Alex Johnson, W. H. Logan, Chester Travis, Wilfred Price, F. H. Hart, Addie Hicks, Clim Bolden, H. R. Johnson, T. D. Mitchell, E. A. Hogan, Martha Jones, L. L. Pierson; Johnnie Johnson, F. A. Martinier, R. J. Lockett, Henry Henderson, Charles Johnson.

Amusements—H. H. Lethridge, chairman; Ed H. Hall, Prof. John R. Grigsby, C. F. Richardson, Rodney Hardeway, Prof. C. Harris, Ben Patterson, H. Middleton, Lawrence Woods, Willie O. Myers, William McKinley Henry, Leon Gilmore, D. C. Cleveland, John Watkins, Fred Washington.

Street Parade—Chester A. Travis, chairman; Prof. R. M. Catchings, J. M. Hicks, W. E. Jackson, Henry Nelson, Bailey McCoy, A. B. Fedford, N. S. Adkins, John Houston, S. H. Jordan, R. L. Jones, Joe Pickette, W. B. Gibson, Alex Green, John Alexander, D. Monroe, Sutton Green, O. J. Polk, John R. Grigsby, Caucious Wilson, Ed Woods, Joe Hudspeth, Alphonse Williams.

Transportation—B. J. Gilmore, chairman;

New York Press

3 July 1915

WILSON O. K.'S NEGRO FAI

ssues Proclamation on Exposition in Richmond.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Wilson's proclamation, bespeaking national interest in the exposition to commemorate fifty years' achievements of the negro race, which is to open in Richmond, Va., next week, was issued from the White House to-day. It is in part as follows:

"The occasion has been recognized as of national importance by Congress through an appropriation of $55,000. The exposition is under the auspices of the Negro Historical and Industrial Association. The action of Congress in this matter indicates very happily the desire of the Nation, as well as of the people of Virginia, to encourage the negro in his efforts to solve his industrial problem."

Detroit Mich.

FREE PRESS

MAR 1 - 1915

Negro Commission Named.

Michigan Negroes will be represented at the national exhibit to be held in Chicago in August and September in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the freedom of the colored race in America. Governor Ferris has appointed a commission to represent the state and the legislature has appropriated $5,000 for the affair. The exhibit is intended to show the progress made by the Negro race since the Civil war and will include both the industrial and artistic output of the African citizens of the country. The members of the commission are: W. A. Johnson, Mary E. McCoy, Francis H. Warren, of Wayne; Charles A. Warren, of Cass; W. R. Roberts, of Ingham; S. H. Brown, of Kent; E. S. Curtis, of Berrien; Margaret Williams, of Kalamazoo; Oscar W. Baker, of Bay.

Trenton, N. J.

TIMES-

JAN 7 - 1915

NEGRO DELEGATES FOR EXPOSITION

Governor Fielder today announced the appointment of delegates to represent New Jersey at the Exposition of the Negro Historical and Industrial Association, to be held at Richmond, Va., July 4. The exposition will be in commemoration of the emancipation of the colored race, and to show the progress and achievement of the negroes during the last fifty years.

The delegates from this state are: Samuel W. Gordon, the Rev. John White, John Herbert, Dr. Paul A. Collins, T. Edward Kinney, all of Trenton; Thomas H. Payne, J. Clinton Edwards, Edward W. Bailey, Isaac Nutter, of Atlantic City; A. B. Cosey, Newark; Dr. W. G. Alexander, Orange; the Rev. George S. Stark, Princeton; James M. Gregory, Bordentown; Robert S. Hartgrove and Dr. George Canno, Jersey City, and William F. Powell, Camden.

Chicago Herald

25 February 1915

NEGRO ASKS $50,000 OF U. S.

Congress, However, Unlikely to Appropriate for a Chicago Fete.

Washington, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—F. E. Swann, a Chicago negro, is in Washington advocating the appropriation of $50,000 for participation by the federal government in a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the emancipation proclamation to be held in Chicago. He wants to be appointed federal commissioner to the exposition contemplated. The progress of the negro in fifty years is to be exploited. Senator Simmons said it was not possible now to put through the appropriation.

Elgin, Ill. News July 3/15

THE NEGRO'S ELDORADO.

Richmond feels pride in the ability and enterprise of those of her negro citizens responsible for the exposition of the progress of their race to be held here next month. The exposition deserves support and sympathy, and should receive both in generous measure.

Nowhere in this country is the negro as a race better housed, better employed or more generally prosperous and contented than he is here in the old capital of the confederacy. Hostility and animosity between the races are less manifest here than they are in almost any northern city where the negro constitutes a considerable element of the population.

The exposition will show what the negro has achieved, in that section where northern critics assume he is oppressed. In that view, the exposition will be hardly less creditable to the white race than to the black, and both should welcome it.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Herald

AUG 31 1915

TO BETTER NEGRO RACE.

Two Organizations File Incorporation Articles.

The Colored Grocers' Association filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The organization has no capital stock and its aim and purpose are for social better-

members. The debt limit is $500. The incorporators are: George W. Hill, Sr., George W. Hill, Jr., Annie Johnson, Edward Hinsberry, William Pryor, H. S. Bonner, A. D. Bonner, George Crain, Joseph Crain and R. H. Jewell.

The Kentucky Negro Exposition and National Fair Commission filed articles of incorporation. The object of the organization is the betterment of the conditions of the negro race and to exhibit to Kentucky and the world the progress that has been made by the negroes socially and industrially and to encourage the race in advancement along national lines. The maximum indebtedness of the association is $1,000 and there is no capital stock. Among the incorporators are J. L. Gordon, C. H. Parrish, W. H. Wright, Van J. Davis, J. H. Garvin, G. P. Russell, W. W. Wilson, J. D. Russell, P. W. Williams, E. E. Underwood and J. A. C. Lattimore.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TIMES-

AUG 4 1915

Special Service.

Paducah, Ky., Aug. 4.—Preparations have been made by Paducah negroes to celebrate the Emancipation of the race this year in the most elaborate manner it was ever observed here before. The celebration, which is an annual event in Paducah, will be held next Wednesday, the Fair ground, Wallace Park, Rowlandtown Park and the baseball park being used for the affair. The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad will run five excursions into Paducah and as many will arrive over the Illinois Central. Besides there will be excursions by river. The excursions will begin arriving Tuesday afternoon and continue until Wednesday at noon. The trains will be run from Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and will stop at all intermediary stations. Fully 10,000 negroes are expected. There will be amusements, including a baseball game.

Joplin, Missouri Globe Aug 3/15

NEGROES WILL CELEBRATE

To Observe Emancipation Day at Lakeside Park Tomorrow.

Emancipation day will be celebrated tomorrow at Lakeside park by Jasper county negroes.

The Carthage Ramblers will meet the Joplin Night Owls in a baseball game. Professor Payne's twenty-piece military band of Pittsburg, Kan., will play. A special motion picture, "Love, Luck and Gasoline," will be shown free. Other features will be a cake walk, grand ball and southern barbecue.

Milwaukee, Wis.

JOURNAL

JAN 5 - 1915

Negroes to Celebrate.

Progress of the negro race in Wisconsin since the Civil war will be shown in a series of exhibits at the National Half Century of Negro Freedom convention, to be held in Chicago in August. An active canvass to obtain exhibits is being made by the Wisconsin commission, which has headquarters at 217 Empire building. The commission was appointed by the governor to act in conjunction with commissions from other states. George H. DeReef is chairman, and Mrs. R. B. Montgomery secretary.

Washington Star

15 April 1915

John P. Green to Make Address.

The colored people of this city are to hold an emancipation celebration tomorrow at 8 p.m. at the New Bethel Baptist Church, 9th and S streets northwest, Rev. W. D. Jarvis, pastor. The following are in charge: Rev. W. D. Jarvis, J. Finley Wilson, Jabez Lee, Thomas Walker, Miss I. C. Plummer and others. John P. Green will deliver the principal address.

Emancipation—1915

Brooklyn Citizen

August 1915

LEADERS OF THE COLORED RACE IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

THEIR STORIES TOLD IN MANY EXPOSITION PAMPHLETS

New York State Well Represented at the National Exhibition at Richmond—Progress of the Negro During the Past Fifty Years Shown—Law, Journalism, the Ministry and Other Callings Considered.

One of the most suggestive sights which have been seen anywhere in America in recent years was the National Negro Exposition, held in Richmond, Va., during the closing days of July. There were gathered thousands of exhibits showing the progress the colored race is making in this country, and the sight was an inspiring one to all true patriots. One could not but acknowledge that the negro has made wonderful progress in the last fifty years as he looked at the exhibits and thought of the eminent men and women of the past and present, members of the race, the late Frederick Douglasss, Booker T. Washington, the late Bishop William B. Derrick, Bishop Alexander Walters, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, S. Coleridge Taylor, the artist; Melville Charlton, organist and composer; Harry T. Burleigh, baritone and composer; Walter F. Craig, violinist; Miss Abbie Mitchell, lyric soprano; Frederick R. Moore, ex-Minister to Liberia, and many others.

The commissioners from New York State to the exposition, appointed by Governor Whitman, have their headquarters at Nos. 108-112 Livingston street, Brooklyn, and Rufus Lewis Perry, of this borough, is the secretary of the board. It is made up as follows: Henry A. Spencer, president; Rufus Lewis Perry, secretary; Edward A. Warran, J. Wesley Johnson and Joseph N. Hawkins.

There are several hundred exhibits from this State alone at the exposition. Among them are a number of carefully written pamphlets, among them being, "Negro Lawyers of New York," by Sumner H. Lark; "The Colored Ministry of New York," by Rev. George F. Miller; "The New York Negro in Journalism," by Timothy Thomas Fortune; "Statistics of the New York Negro and New York Negro Clubs," by George E. Wibecan; "Negro Dentists," by Dr. Gertrude E. Curtis.

All are of great interest. Concerning the church, one of these pamphlets says in part:

"The progress of the church among the colored people in a material way cannot be paralleled anywhere in the country, especially is this evident in the City of New York.

"The valuation of this property is well up in the millions, for a conservative estimate would put the holdings of St. Philip's corporation alone somewhere between six hundred and seven hundred thousand dollars.

"When in connection with these holdings the magnificent properties of the Bethel, the Zion, the Abyssinian Baptist, the St. James Presbyterian, the Bridge Street Methodist, the Concord Baptist, the Berean and Bethany, the Siloam Presbyterian, the Fleet Street Zion, and other numerous pieces of property, are taken into consideration, it becomes very evident that the money value of church property among the colored people of New York is counted in millions of dollars, and goes far beyond the most glowing pictures framed in the imaginations of men who have had no definite acquaintance with the actual social and ecclesiastical status of the colored man in New York."

Some of the Social Clubs of the Race.

Brooklyn plays a prominent place in these booklets, especially so in that which tells of the clubs of New York. In this pamphlet, written by George E. Wibecan, of Brooklyn, he says, in part:

"In the preparation of this article I write as a New Yorker, and speak of the work and activities of our people here in a limited way because of limited space. Politically, attempts have been made for years to organize colored voters so that their numbers might count in the demand for representation to office. Unfortunately, however, because of the fakir or glib talker who regards his ability to render lip service as a sine qua non to leadership, destruction has followed every effort made to bring the colored voter into practical organization. The result is that the colored people in New York are more Jim Crowed, politically, than in many Southern cities, although they have the ballot and vote. The Republican Club of the City of New York, of which the Hon. Charles W. Anderson is honorary president, is the best equipped and most representative club located in Manhattan.

"In Brooklyn we have the Henry Highland Garnet Club, named after that illustrious leader and orator, which has been in existence for over seventeen years. Among its notable achievements while the writer was president, was to assist that valiant son of Virginia, John H. Hayes, who, like Lochinvar of the West, came to the North to ask the aid and support of its people and to beg them to hearken to the cry of the disfranchised blacks of the South. We secured our largest auditorium, the Academy of Music, and crowded it with the best white and colored people of the city.

"Hayes received an ovation the like of which few men, white or black, have ever received in this historic city. The club also arranged a convention at his request, and it was held in the famous Bridge Street Church, now presided over by that eminent pastor, the Rev. C. P. Coles, and which was one of the stations of the Underground Railroad during slavery days. Delegates came from all over New England and elected delegates to the National Convention that was held in Louisville, Ky. Among the delegates selected were Mrs. Lydia Cuffee Smith who was on the repertorial staff of the Brooklyn 'Eagle'; John E. Bruce (Bruce Grit), Frederick Chew, the noted Tree lawyer; Frank H. Gilbert, a well-known business man of Brooklyn; W. F. Abbot, George E. Wibecan and others from different parts of New England.

Clubs Which Had but a Fleeting Existence.

"Attempts have been made in the past to rear an institution such as the Sons of New York. They had property, but ultimately failed because they restricted the membership to native New Yorkers.

Other clubs, like the Lyric Swan, held social sway in their time. The aristocratic Ugly Club, noted for the character of its private dinners and the wealth and standing of its members, is now a thing of the past, and yet the members of that club had the wealth to lay the foundations of a building in New York that would have stood as a monument to their memory.

"The Alpha Club, of Brooklyn, now a thing of memory, played its part. The Bachelors' Club, of Brooklyn, whose public entertainments were the most elaborate and exclusive ever given by our people, has also passed from memory. With the passing of time, coming events cast their shadows in the formation of an organization known as the Citizens' Club of Brooklyn, organized in January, 1914, for the advancement of the civic, social and political uplift of the man of color, non-partisan in character, embracing in its membership the leading men of New York City. It is a dining club, and meets at one of the leading banquet halls of Brooklyn once a month, except during the summer.

"It was organized for the purpose of watching closely all attempts to deny to the colored people any of their rights, and to create an environment where the leading men might get together and consider or discuss questions of mutual benefit; to watch or shape such legislation as would tend toward their progress; to study conditions of the poor, and plan to remedy them; to oppose men in public office, irrespective of party, who are unfriendly to our interests, or unfair. At these dinners only men of national reputation are invited as speakers. Professor Scarborough, of Wilderforce University; the Hon. Lincoln Johnson, Recorder of Deeds; Professor W. B. DuBois, Dr. Joel L. Spingarn and W. Monroe Trotter are among those who have addressed the club, and are upon its roll of honorary members. It welcomes the presence of all men that stand for character, courage and capacity.

The League's Forum and Its Able Leader.

"Among the organizations in Kings County prominent for their activity along racial lines is the League's Forum. This Forum was established December 8, 1912, to meet a much needed want in the city of Brooklyn. Its object and purpose is to disseminate knowledge in ancient and modern literature, and teach the merits of the best authors of the race; to provide a place for open discussion and debate on any and all subjects, civic, social or political, that involve the interests of the nation or the race. Leading men of both races, in the various fields of professional endeavor, have appeared upon the Forum's platform. Legal questions have been discussed by some of the most prominent members of the bar and judiciary. Questions of hygiene and physiology, by our leading physicians and surgeons; social economics, by our leading social center and settlement workers, and our most advanced thinkers along educational and ethical lines have given their most recent utterances from the Forum's platform.

"John H. Smith, founder of the League's Forum, was born in Aiken County, South Carolina, July 4, 1866; attended the common schools of the State, and Straits University of New Orleans. He left home at the age of 18, and after some eight years of travel throughout Europe and South America, settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1892. He at once became active in the political affairs of the city and has been prominently identified with all of the important movements in which the civic, social, political or educational rights of the race have been at stake. He is well known in the business world as a successful broker and dealer in real estate. It was largely through the efforts and influence of the organization of which Mr. Smith is president that the New York State Legislature appropriated the fund that made it possible for the negroes of New York to be represented at this Exposition."

Brooklyn Colored Men Who Are Members of the Bar.

Sumner H. Lark, in the booklet on "Negro Lawyers of New York," has this to say about the lawyers of his race in Brooklyn:

"Beyond question the most brilliant and eloquent Afro-American member of the New York Bar is Rufus L. Perry, whose cut we present herewith.

"Mr. Perry, unlike many worthy men, escaped the hardships of poverty, through which many had to go. He was fortunate in that he is the son of one of the most scholarly divines of the race, the late Rev. Dr. Rufus L. Perry, whose work among his people was in the same class of our most illustrious men. He was the associate and co-worker of Frederick Douglas, John M. Langston, B. K. Bruce and others whose names are household words among the negro people throughout the world.

He undertook and successfully finished a liberal education, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts, thus laying his foundation in the traditional requirements of the ancient classics.

"In 1891 he finished the New York University Law School, receiving the degree of bachelor of law, and was admitted to practice even before his graduation.

"Since that time Mr. Perry has been a conspicuous member of the Bar. During the administration of Mayor Gaynor he was strongly urged by the colored citizens and many members of the Bench and Bar as a Magistrate for the City of New York, and doubtless would have received the appointment but for the untimely death of the Mayor while en route to Europe on his vacation.

"Mr. Perry was similarly indorsed for the Ministership to Haiti. President Wilson, although acknowledging his fitness, finally yielded to Southern sentiment and appointed a white man. Mr. Perry was appointed a Commissioner of the State of New York for the National Negro Exposition by Governor Whitman and was elected secretary of the commission by the other members. His offices are in Brooklyn, where a force of clerks and stenographers is kept busy handling his large practice.

"Samuel A. Pease, who is a graduate of the Brooklyn Law School, with offices at Nos. 4 and 5 Court Square, is a successful and brilliant young attorney. It is conceded by those who are in position to know that his knowledge of the law of real property and Surrogate's practice is second to none. Mr. Pease's library is among the best in the State, regardless of color.

"Francis F. Giles, of Brooklyn, is among the most scholarly and philosophical attorneys at the New York Bar. He is an authority on ecclesiastical law, and is often consulted by both Bench and Bar."

Colored Teachers and Pupils in the Public Schools.

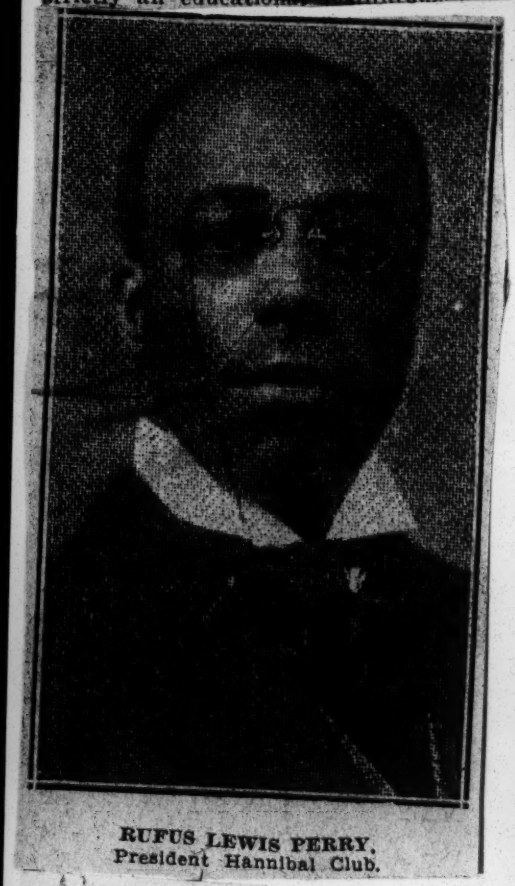
Another booklet tells of the members of the race in the schools of the State, as teachers and scholars, from the following is taken:

"Mixed schools have been eminently successful in this State, and their indefinite continuance here is assured. In several schools the number of colored pupils is greater than the number of white pupils, and in others it is almost as great, or very large. The number of colored teachers is encouraging, and one seldom hears the authorities discriminate either in the appointment or promotion of teachers. The eagerness with which

colored people of all ages have availed themselves of New York's unequalled night school facilties is remarkable. Vocational work is the feature of these schools.

"Colored students in New York University, where tuition is free for residents of New York City, have made a uniformly good record; but it is to be regretted that the colored attendance there is not greater, as this is the only institution in the country where the colored youth may obtain free a first-rate college education.

"Colored people generally in this State, of course, regard it as fortunate that conditions make separate institutions of learning for colored youth both unnecessary and undesirable. That accounts for the fact that there are no private colored educational institutions in the State. There are a few small institutions which are doing excellent work, such as that amintained by the Howard Orphanage Asylum of Brooklyn, but this is not strictly an educational institution."

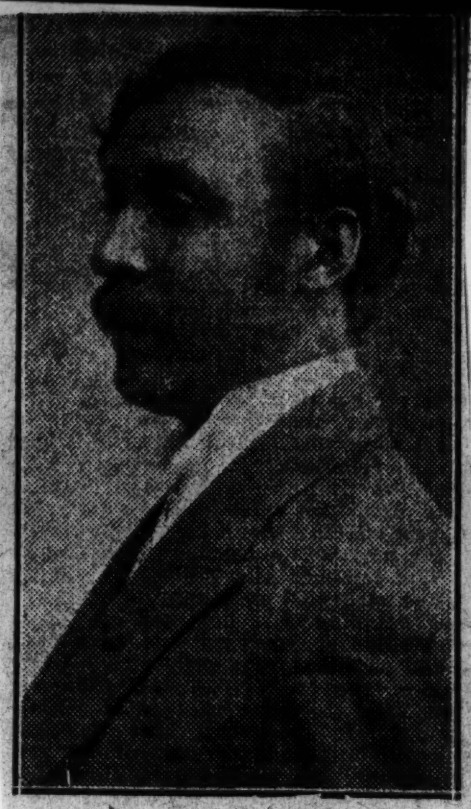


RUFUS LEWIS PERRY,
President Hannibal Club.

Albany, N. Y.
Argus
MAY 27 1915

Negro Board Named.

Governor Whitman yesterday named the following commissioners to represent the State at the National Negro Exposition, Richmond, in July and August: Henry A. Spencer, of Rochester, who is a messenger to the speaker of the assembly; Charles W. Anderson, collector of internal revenue, New York city; Rev. J. Wesly Johnson, of New York city; Rufus L. Perry, attorney, Brooklyn, and Joseph Hawkins, Albany.



GEORGE E. WIBECAN,
President, Citizens' Club.

JOHN H. SMITH,
Founder of the League's Forum.

BOOSTERS AT HADLEY

EMANCIPATION AT HAD-LEY PARK MONDAY.

Big Parade Headed by Chairman.

The emancipation celebration at Hadley Park Monday, which was given under the auspices of the Nashville Negro Booster Club, Wm. H. McGavock, president, was one of the most creditable affairs held in Nashville this year.

Notwithstanding the light showers that fell during the afternoon, thousands of people, young and old, from all parts of the city and neighboring towns thronged the park and mingled one with the other in a great demonstration which showed their heartfelt appreciation of the advantages they are able to enjoy through the issuance of the emancipation proclamation over fifty-two years ago, which made them citizens of this great commonwealth.

The Nashville Negro Boosters for once struck the keynote of public thought among Negroes when they decided to stage this commendable event which is destined to become an annual occurrence among the colored people of Nashville.

The day dawned fair over Nashville and gave promise of one of the most beautiful of the year. The early activities of the special Committee of Management, headed by E. W. D. Isaac, Jr., were much in evidence, and increased as the hour for the parade approached, which was set for one o'clock. Thousands took advantage of the ideal weather conditions at this hour and thronged the streets and sidewalks to witness the parade, which represented a commendable spirit on the part of several enterprising colored business men to let the world know of the progress they are making in their several branches.

Chairman Isaac, mounted on a blue-ribbon saddle horse, owned by one of Nashville's progressive colored citizens, led the parade, followed by Davis' Carthage Band on foot and other committeemen, and officers and speakers of the day in automobiles and hacks, with numerous decorated vehicles in line. Special mention is made of the turn-out of Mr. Bud Pettis, the Fourth avenue caterer, which easily took the blue ribbon as the best decorated vehicle.

The line of march started at the Pythian Temple on Fifth avenue, North, and after wending its way through the principal up-town streets, headed directly to Hadley Park, stopping for a band serenade at the home of the president, Wm. H. McGavock, who has been ill at his home for the past several weeks.

The arrival of the parade at the park was an occasion of great rejoicing, the band music being hailed with especial delight. It was here that Jupiter Pluvius appeared on the scene for a brief period. Once the Boosters were on the grounds, the celebration took on new life. Going directly to the temporary open air platform where the speakers of the evening were promptly seated, it was not long before it was completely surrounded with hundreds of people eager to hear the rendition of the emancipation speaking program, which was one of the most enjoyable of its kind ever offered the Negroes of Nashville.

Acting as master of ceremonies Mr. R. L. Mayfield, after making a few preliminary remarks, introduced Mr. T. Clay Moore, a progressive young real estate dealer, who read the "Emancipation Proclamation," which fired alike the hearts of the young people as well as the old for the eloquent and patriotic address which followed by Dr. W. S. Ellington, the orator of the day. The audience was held spellbound for over an hour as he followed his people through the evils of slavery and depicted in graphic terms his wonderful progress since freedom. He was folowed in the same strain by the Rev. N. W. Shamborguer, of Clark Memorial M. E. Church; Dr. E. W. D. Isaac, of the National B. Y. P. U. Board; Prof. M. L. Jones and others.

In connection with the celebration the boosters conducted a tag day for its winter relief work, which was liberally patronized. The winner of the first prize in the popular contest will be announced at a meeting to be held at one of the public halls at an early date. The various amusements offered for the young people were stimulated by the gift of several prizes from sevral of the up-town stores.

Elizabeth D

TIMES-

JAN 8 1915

DELEGATES TO NEGRO JUBILEE ARE NAMED

Trenton, Jan. 8.—Governor Fielder has announced the appointment of seventeen delegates to represent New Jersey at the Exposition of the Negro Historical and Industrial Association, in celebration of the emancipation, at Richmond, Va., beginning July 4. The purpose of the exposition is to show the progress and achievements of the colored race in fifty years.

The appointees of the Governor are as follows: A. B. Cosey, of Newark, Dr. W. G. Alexander, of Orange, Samuel W. Gordon, Rev. Solomon P. Wood, Rev. John White, John Herbert, Dr. Paul A. Collins, T. Edward Kenney, of Trenton, Thomas H. Payne, J. Clinton Edwards, Edward W. Bailey, Isaac Nutter of Atlantic City, Rev. George S. Stark, of Princeton, James M. Gregory of Bordentown, Robert S. Hartgrove and Dr. George Cannon of Jersey City and William E. Powell, of Camden.

JUN 27 1915

CATHOLICS TO JOIN IN NEGRO EXHIBIT

Church Heads Approve Display on National Half Century Freedom Anniversary.

In the interest of the Roman Catholic bureau of exhibits to be made at the national half century anniversary of Negro freedom, in Chicago, from August 23 to September 16, Captain Lincoln C. Valle, chief of the Catholic exhibit, visited the offices of the Michigan commission in Detroit Saturday.

Bishop John S. Foley has approved the work of Captain Valle in the interests of the exhibit, and all the heads of the Catholic church have given full support to the Catholic exhibit.

Michigan will make a showing at the exhibition. Francis H. Warren, secretary of the Michigan commission, says there are already 108 listed exhibits from this state. These will include valuable inventions, such as the McCoy lubricator, farm implements and devices, works of art, fancy needlework and farm products, all produced by Michigan Negroes.

Among the more important Catholic exhibits will be those given under the auspices of Mother-General Catherine Drexel who, after becoming a nun, announced her intention of devoting her large fortune to the education of the Negro and the Indian.

SUN

MAY 26 1915

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED

Albany, N. Y., May 26—Gov Whitman today appointed as the commissioners to represent the state of New York at the National Negro Exposition at Richmond, Va., the following:

Henry A. Spencer, Rochester; Rev. J. Wesley Johnson, New York city; Charles F. Andreon, New York city; Rufus L. Perry, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Joseph N. Hawkins, Albany.

Emancipation – 1915

THE NEGRO AND THE EXPOSITION

Reports were sent out some time ago that the Negro was discriminated against at the Exposition. This may be true, but after a careful investigation we found nothing of discrimination within the Exposition walls. The Negro is admitted freely into all exhibits and to the restaurants and eating places within the Exposition grounds. As a matter of fact, the Negro is served in some of the best restaurants in the city of San Francisco. We understand that the hotels are not open to him in San Francisco, but as far as the Exposition is concerned there is no discrimination. Mr. Charles Alexander, in writing us on this point, says:

"It would be a serious misfortune to the colored people of the United States if they should, for any reason, be deterred from visiting this magnificent Exposition; and especially on account of the misleading and erroneous report circulated recently that the attitude of the citizens of San Francisco and the Exposition is unfriendly, hostile and antagonistic toward them. San Francisco is a big cosmopolitan city. A city made up of all sorts and conditions of men. It is more liberal in sentiment, and less provincial in racial matters than either Chicago or New York. Representatives of a great number of races are seen daily on the streets. Little racial antipathy or animosity is observable in the conduct of the people in public places, notwithstanding the incongruous, dissimilar and heterogeneous character of the population. Indeed, San Francisco is singularly free from racial friction as compared with other cities. On the Exposition grounds the most generous and cordial spirit prevails among the visitors and natives; and here one sees for himself the gathering together of many strange peoples, arrayed in picturesque garbs, speaking unfamiliar languages and betraying peculiar traits of character. This wonderful sight inspires the belief that the time is not remote when universal peace will be realized, notwithstanding the terrible conflict now raging in Europe."

We do not believe that there is occasion for alarm for the colored man who plans to attend the Exposition.

Some one remarked, "within the enclosure of these Exposition grounds there are no foreigners." From one's observation that would appear to be true. The races of man mingle there without let or hindrance. Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, in making an observation on this point, says:

"Knowledge is the one precipitant of racial and national prejudice. The Panama-Pacific Exposition affords the means of knowledge of the art, science and progress of the peoples of the world. It affords an opportunity to make an honest estimate of our neighbors.

"In a land where the individual is in reality the arbiter of his country's destiny, he should, wherever and whenever possible, avail himself of the opportunity to enlarge his horizon. Here is his opening. Most knowledge is acquired with great labor. Here is knowledge served to the melody of vacation and in the play-grounds of the world.

"It is a feast for the gods. It is being served to all who have the godlike wish to know.

"It is sure to promote not only individual happiness, which is worth much, but universal peace, which is worth more."

In this Exposition where the races of the earth meet and contribute their share to the greatness of the whole, it appears that there is a sincere and successful effort to treat man as man.

OFFICIAL HERALD AT WORLD'S FAIR

Mr. Hooper Announced Two Years Before Fair Opens That There Would be a World's Exposition at San Francisco.

OFFICE CREATED.

The Unique Position Filled by This Race Man was Created by Himself for Himself, Thus Making an Opportunity.

PLAYS POPULAR AIRS.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 10.—The world's greatest fair and exhibition passed into history December 4th. Its wonderful achievements are well known to the civilized world, as this was a world's fair. An interesting bit of its history we will mention, relating to the official trumpeter, Mr. William Hooper. He is a race man and a native of the south. It is appropriate here to say that in all of the world's greatest events, the race has played an important part. Mr. Hooper, the official herald, announced to the world two years before the exposition opened, its coming, bid the gates to open and sounded the last touching note that sealed its history. High up in the Tower of Jewels, 350 feet in the air, true to his mettle, true to his make, when 500,000 people below bared their heads at the point of midnight in true appreciation of the event, and sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "Farewell to Thee," a hush and all is silent, our trumpeter sounds the end!

Mr. Hooper is a genius. The instrument that he used in giving fame to his ——— was a creation of his own. There is no other instrument like it in the world. On a sunny morn two years before the exposition Mr. Hooper appeared before President Moore and commissioners of the exposition and explained his invention and why, and they were pleased and commissioned him official herald, which position he has filled with credit.

JULY 14 NEW YORK DAY AT NEGRO EXPOSITION

Wednesday, July 14, has been set aside by the management of the National Negro Exhibition to be held at Richmond, Va., during the months of July and August, as New York Day.

The New York State Commission, appointed by Governor Whitman to organize the New York exhibit, has taken rooms at 108-112 Livingston street, Brooklyn, and already more than 500 illustrations of the handiwork of members of the race in the State have been received. The Commission emphasizes the information for the benefit of intending exhibitors that all exhibits must be in their hands by or before Saturday, July 10.

Members of the Commission are: Henry A. Spencer of Albany, secretary to Speaker Sweet of the Assembly, president; Rufus L. Perry of Brooklyn, attorney, secretary; the Rev. J. Wesley Johnson, rector of St. Cyprian's Church, New York, treasurer; Edward A. Warren, of New York *Amsterdam News;* Joseph Hawkins of Albany.

The New York State exhibit will be shown to the public at the offices in Livingston street before being shipped to Richmond. It is divided under the following heads: Science, journalism, law, medicine, dentistry, religion, societies, mechanics, manufactures, electricity, sports, clubs, society, politics, stage, education, "History of the Negroes in New York," "The Prevention of Crime Most Common to the Race," "Race Failure and Prevention."

A number of samples of artistic effort, including paintings by local artists, are on exhibition. In the musical exhibit compositions will be shown by Will Marion Cook, J. Rosamond Johnson, Harry T. Burleigh and Melville Charlton, organist at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth avenue, New York.

The railroads have granted a special round trip rate of $13.30 for the Exhibition, tickets good from July 1 to 31, inclusive. The Commission has secured the services of James A. Jackson as director-general.

Pittsburg Gazette Times

24 October 1915

Advance of Negro . . . . By Frederic J. Haskin

IT will be 50 years in December since the emancipation act, giving freedom to all slaves, was made a law by the passing of the thirteenth amendment. A little later another amendment gave them equal civil rights with the white citizens of the country, notwithstanding the fact that they had no educaion to prepare them for such responsibility. Some of them were only a generation removed from African barbarism, few of them could read or write, and scarcely any had attained any real intellectual development. Today the 10,000,000 negroes of the country are planning to celebrate their half century of freedom by a number of public expositions and pageants to demonstrate their advance in education, power, wealth and honor. Within the last two generations some negro has arrived at distinction in nearly every branch of science and art.

Because the pageant has become accepted as the best means of conveying truth and at the same time devloping dramatic and artistic tendencies, the negroes are planning to hold one of these affairs in each of the larger cities during the coming year. These pageants have been arranged under the auspices of the Horizon Guild of New York. The purpose is to stimulate the pride of the colored people in the historical progres: of their race and to develop their natural dramatic talent. It is not a money-making venture. Its work is somewhat similar in scope to that of the Drama League of America, except that it is confined entirely to the interpretation of the highest ideals of negro life.

Its first pageant, "The Star of Ethiopia," has already been successfully presented in New York and Washington. It is a production of artistic and musical value which includes over 1,000 persons in its drama. This portrays the history of the colored race from the time men were equal in the stone age, through the glories of the Ethiopian empire, through slavery and freedom and up to its present development in science, art and education.

Education of the Negro.

All the music is selected from the works of well-known colored composers and is in harmony with the dramatic concept written by Dr. W. E. Du Bois of New York, one of the best known colored writers. The production of this pageant, which costs at least $5,000 for each performance, is regarded by the leading negroes as fitting expression of the progress made by their race in a half century of freedom.

While philanthropic white people have contributed liberally to aid the negro in his education and advancement, due credit must be given him for what he has done and is doing for himself. Every educated negro knows that in order to raise himself it is necessary to improve his entire race, because in the minds of many white people the ignorant negro is regarded as typical. A strong organization, known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has chapters in every large city. It publishes a live magazine devoted to general uplift work and is a strong factor in developing the intellectual and industrial efficiency of the present generation of colored people.

One of the latest efforts of this society ha been the awarding of a medal to the negr who has contributed most conspicuously the credit of the race in America during th year. The first one was awarded a few months ago to Ernest Everett Just, professo of physiology in the medical school of Howar University, for biological investigations con ducted at Woods Hole, Mass. in connectio with the United States biological statio Professor Just was an honor graduate o Dartmouth College two years ago, and h

discoveries are regarded as of such importance to science that he has been granted a six months' leave from duty to inaugurate a similar line of research in the University of Chicago.

Profit by Higher Training.

Nearly 1,000 young colored men and women received baccalaureate and professional degrees in this country during the last year. Some of them were from the leading educational institutions of the country, including Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Dartmouth, Cornell and Western Reserve. Many other graduates were from the institutions devoted exclusively to colored people. One of the honor graduates of the Columbia Medical School this year was Dr. Isabelle Vandevall, the only student of her race in the class. Immediately after graduation she was appointed interne to the Hospital for Women and Children of Syracuse. The public high schools of the country graduated over 3,000 colored students last year, a number of whom won signal honors. A graduate of the M street colored high chool of Washington, D. C., has been an honor student at Radcliffe this year and composed its freshman class song.

The natural musical ability of the colored race has received the recognition of the English government, which has recently provided a pension of $1,000 per year for the widow of Coleridge Taylor, the composer, and an additional provision for his children during their minority.

Colored singers of exceptional ability are numerous. Thousands of American theatergoers are familiar with the artistic performances of Bert Williams, a colored comedian with ability of the highest order. Notwithstanding the limited facilities open to colored art students, a number of painters and sculptors of rare talent have developed within the present generation. James Herring, a landscape painter, was awarded the highest prize among 25 artists exhibiting in an exhibition held in Syracuse last spring. Harry L. Tanner, also an artist of note, and the son of Bishop Tanner of the African Methodist Church, has recently had the distinction of selling one of his pictures for the Louvre Gallery in Paris. Tanner's "Three Marys" is well known, yet few of its admirers know it is the work of a colored artist.

In Art and Medicine.

A number of colored sculptors have attracted attention. Mary Howard Jackson of Washington is remarkably clever in her representation of children, her compositions having been extensively reproduced. Meta Warrick, a young Philadelphia girl, is considered to have exceptional talent.

Chicago boasts both a colored physician and a dentist who have promoted their profession. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams has the distinction of having performed the first successful operation upon the human heart. He was made a fellow in the American College of Surgeons in recognition of this feat.

Dr. C. E. Bentley of Chicago was the firs president of the Illinois Dental Society and the chief organizer of the great dental congress held in Chicago in 1908. He first suggested dental examination for school children at a meeting of the Illinois Dental Society some years since. His recommendation is now in active operation in most of the large cities throughout the country.

During the half century of his freedom, the progress of the negro has not been confined entirely to art and science. His education and advancement have been along all lines. He is succeeding in business, he is learning trades, and even in the poorest districts of the South he is rapidly becoming a freeholder.

Chicago Herald

August 1915

The Guide Post

CONDUCTED BY

William L. Chenery

A YOUNG woman was standing on the viaduct leading from Michigan avenue to the Randolph street station. She held a tin cup in one hand and a bunch of tags in the other. The hour was 6 and the day had been long, sultry and depressing.

The dinner-bound throng took little notice of the young woman. Tired, hungry people seemed irritated at the suggestion of donations. Selling tags for whatever cause is, of course, not a pretty business. The irritation of the part of the public which did pause, the gruffness of those who hurried were obvious. The fewness of the contributions was outstanding.

The young woman was not insistent. She seemed singularly timid about vending her tags and appreciative in a sensitive, hurt manner when the occasional dime was deposited in the cup. From a curiosity concerning the "movement" or philanthropy she was boosting I purchased one of her tags. It advertised the "Lincoln Jubilee." Then I understood the spectacle.

* * * * *

With that veteran leader of the causes of the poor and oppressed, Bishop Samuel Fallows, the young woman on the viaduct was standing at the end, or perhaps at the beginning of a great campaign.

In her humble, shrinking way she was carrying on the work to which some of the noblest men and women of the nation were committed half a century ago. She was participating in the fight for freedom which Lincoln immortalized. But all the thrill of the contest had faded away. Fifty years ago all Chicago would have united exultantly to do honor to Lincoln and the struggle for freedom, yet all the young woman found was apathy, boredom, irritation, and the exceptional curious contributor.

The Lincoln jubilee, despite all that, is an international exposition which will be staged at the Coliseum from Aug. 22 to Sept. 16. It marks the half-century anniversary of negro freedom in the United States. It has received the approval and the patronage of the President of the United States, of the governor and the legislature of Illinois, of the mayor and city council of Chicago, and of a host of other authorities in the cities and states of this country and of many foreign nations.

It is a notable event. It is designed to record a race's progress during a half century. That progress has been marvelous, but because it is constructive, because it has meant building up rather than tearing down, it has signified less to us than have the crimes of some drink-maddened criminal, who ought to have been kept in a hospital for the insane.

* * * * *

Within two weeks the exposition will be opened. It will show what the negro has achieved in industry during the two generations past. One of the leading artists of Paris, Henry O. Tanner, a colored man, will appear through his pictures. Tanner is the greatest negro artist but by no means the only representative of his race. His less famous fellows have also contributed to the exhibition of art.

Negro inventors will show their creations, and it is said some of these are of vast importance to the industry of the world. Manufacturers and craftsmen have likewise brought distinction to the race. Their work will serve as their credentials. Negro authors will assemble to make plain to the world what colored men and women have done for literature, and thus throughout the numerous activities of the modern world.

Negro schools in various parts of the country have sent exhibits. Moving picture films will show the routine at Tuskegee. Negro coal miners from southern Illinois will take part in a pagent of industry which is designed to portray the important role their race is playing in the peaceful business of the United States.

For years Bishop Fallows and his small band of workers of both races have been collecting material for the exposition. Behind the active workers stand committees of prominent citizens lengthy enough to fill a small book.

* * * * *

Behind the workers too is the chronicle of genuine achievement, which Bishop Fallows summarized somewhat as follows:

Population—	1863.	1915.
Slave	3,953,760	.....
Free	487,970	9,828,294
Illiteracy per cent.	90	27
Value of propetry	$1,200,000	$1,000,000,000
Colleges and universities	1	400
Number of college graduates	80	8,000
Number of physicians, lawyers and bankers		5,372
Number of newspapers	1	400
Number of churches	400	31,393
Value of church property	$ 500,000	$65,000,000
Membership of churches	40,000	3,207,305
Children in schools	25,000	2,000,000
Land owned by negroes, acres	.....	25,000,000
Hosp'als and nurse training schools	.....	61
Banks owned by negroes	.....	72
Value of property owned by negro secret societies	.....	$9,000,000
Per cent of negroes in gainful occupations	.....	62.2

* * * * *

More recent figures also show the progress of the negro by comparison. There are more than 2,000,000 negroes engaged in agricultural pursuits, and 78 per cent of them are in the southern states. More than 28 per cent of the total number of farmers in the South in 1910 were negroes, and 12 per cent of the total farm acreage was operated by them. The negro has produced 6,000 books and periodicals, nearly 7,000 songs and musical compositions.

A stirring record it is. Contrasting with and supplementing the work of the citizens of the United States will be exhibits from Liberia, the free negro republic. All these are intended to show that the negro is fit for freedom. They are ammunition for that campaign which took a great step forward in the freeing of the slaves, but which even now is only in its beginnings.

The Board of Directors of the Negro Historical and Industrial Association, under whose direction the Richmond Exposition was held, was among the first to suggest that Giles B. Jackson might be guilty of misappropriating funds intrusted to its care. The said directors now recant since Mr. Jackson has turned over an asset of sixteen thousand dollars together with all papers and voucher for examination, and in a letter to the governor of Virginia, congratulate the Exposition government for its good work. Stranger things have happened.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
JOURNAL
AUG 5 1915

Negroes Celebrate Emancipation Day

Yesterday was Emancipation day and the negroes celebrated at Independence. Three big picnics were held at the same time under different managements. The ministers of the churches decided on a union picnic, while the Knights of Pythias held a rival gathering. To offset both, another picnic and dance was held at Evans park.

New York Tribune

July 1915

WILSON APPROVES NEGRO EXPOSITION

President Urges National Interest in Fair Commemorating Achievements of Race.

Washington, July 2.—President Wilson's proclamation bespeaking national interest in the exposition to commemorate fifty years' achievements of the negro race, which is to open in Richmond, Va., next week, was issued from the White House to-day. It is as follows:

"A national exposition in commemoration of the achievements of the negro race during the last fifty years will be held in Richmond, Va., July 5 to 25, 1915. The occasion has been recognized as of national importance by Congress, through an appropriation of $55,000 to aid in its promotion and consummation. This sum is being expended, by the terms of the appropriation, under the direction of the Governor of Virginia. The exposition is under the auspices of the Negro Historical and Industrial Association. The action of Congress in this matter indicates very happily the desire of the nation, as well as of the people of Virginia, to encourage the negro in his efforts to solve his industrial problems.

"The National Negro Exposition is designed to demonstrate his progress in the last fifty years and to emphasize his opportunities. As President of the United States, I bespeak the active interest of the nation in the exposition and trust that every facility will be extended to the leaders whose earnest work has made the undertaking possible."

LOUISVILLE, KY.
POST
AUG 4 1915

NEGRO CELEBRATION.

Evening Post's Special Service.

PADUCAH, Ky., Aug. 4.—The annual "Eighth of August" celebration, when negroes from all parts of Kentucky and Tennessee flock to Paducah for a day's outing, will be held this year on August 11, according to railroad officials.

Emancipation—1915

FRATERNAL CONGRESS A BIG SUCCESS

Dr. E. E. Underwood Re-Elected President After Making His Socond Annual Address to Delegates.

KENTUCKY EXPOSITION COMMISSION MEETS

Phil H. Brown to be Delegate-at-Large to Next National Republican Convention —The Roland Hayes Recital Great Success; Phenominal Boston Tenor Wins Deserved Triumph—Cary B. Lewis Operated upon by Drs. Ballard and Kinslow—Breezy Comment from the Blue Grass Capital.

(By Carey B. Lewis.)

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1.—The Negro Fraternal Congress of Kentucky, which was organized here last year with Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort, Ky., "Father" and president, convened here this year. It was called to order by the president at the New Pythian Temple building with a large representation from all parts of the state. At 11 o'clock, Dr. Underwood read the call, after which a committee on credentials was appointed with George W. Saffel, chairman. Pending its report, the secretary, Mr. Clarence King, read a number of communications sent the congress, which were received and filed. The object of the congress is to create and maintain a spirit of amity between the various Negro fraternal benefit societies of Kentucky and other charitable and benevolent institutions to the end that there may be developed a stronger bond of unity and mutual helpfulness and protection in their work for the uplift of the race. Dr. E. E. Underwood in his second annual address, saw the great opposition and danger of the white sick and accident insurance company, which has assumed a competition that is alarming in its proportions. He said it was up to our lodges to meet this competition squarely and to place our lodges upon such a strong financial basis that they will be able to pay all sick and death claims promptly. The launching of our lodges into endowment or insurance, so called, has opened up a new field, has brought them into direct competition with the insurance companies in the business world. As a result it has brought them in direct competition with the white insurance companies, and to prove this I have secured, said Dr. Underwood, the insurance laws of forty-four states and nearly all of them have enacted the "Mobile Law," which is exacting and hard to comply and aimed as a blow to our fraternal organizations. Many Negro insurance companies have gone into the hands of the receivers. At the last session of the Kentucky legislature an attempt was made to pass the same law with all its objectionable features. Dr. Underwood then told of the things necessary to protect the Negro state fraternal organizations.

Endorsed Negro State Exposition.

The congress went on record as indorsing the Negro State Exposition, which is to be held in this city from July 27 to August 12, at the Kentucky State Fair Grounds. The delegates paid a glowing tribute to Prof. J. H. Garvin, Winchester, Ky., chairman of the committee, who was appointed by Governor G. W. McCreary to make the Half-Century Anniversary Celebration a monster success. The commission is made up of all the fraternal heads of the state of Kentucky and other prominent leaders. The representative of this paper interviewed most of the delegates attending the congress, saying they would return to their homes and begin to boost the exposition.

Committees Make Report.

The report on the state of the country by Prof. W. H. Perry was a remarkable document, brave and fearless and characteristic of the high intelligence of the writer. It was listened to attentively and unanimously received.

Prof. John B. Caulder, grand keeper of records and seals of the Knights of Pythias, and the probable next grand chancellor of the K. of P's, read the report on Codification of Diseases and Rulings. Hon. E. B. Davis, past grand master of Masons, read the obituary on Booker T. Washington. Mr. Davis, who was a personal friend of the noted educator, eulogized the deceased in the highest terms, laying a literary wreath upon his grave that those present shall ever remember its sweet fragrance. Prof. A. E. Meyzeek, principal of the Normal School, read the report on Rules and Benefits, which was full of timely information. Prof. W. H. Mayo, grand secretary of the Masons, read the report on Laws and Legislation. Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore read an interesting report on Vital Statistics. Prof. A. L. Garvin, grand chancellor of the K. of P's., read a report on Uplift Movement. Hon. W. H. Wright, Louisville's leading attorney, read the report on Legal Insurance. A steering committee was appointed, composed of the heads of the several orders, the president and secretary included, to look after antagonistic legislation that may come up at Frankfort the first of the year. For the good service of Dr. E. E. Underwood, president, and Clarence King, secretary, they were re-elected. The congress will meet again next year.

* * *

Roland Hayes Recital.

Mr. Roland Hayes, Boston, Mass., phenominal tenor singer, assisted by Mr. W. L. King, a pianist, Philadelphia, Pa., gave a recital Thanksgiving night at the Chestnut Street C. M. E. church, under the direction of Cary B. Lewis, was a brilliant musical and financial success. The ladies who brought Mr. Hayes here two years ago, also this time, were: Misses Georgia A. Lattimore, Sadie Evans and Mrs. Howard Jordan. It was the most largely attended musical and social function given in Louisville for years. Through publicity the church was packed with music lovers of the "Falls City." One of the most notable effects of the large congregation was the attendance of a minister and his congregation from every denomination in the city. There were present a number of white people, one of whom was the musical critic of the Louisville Daily Courier-Journal. She said in the morning's paper: "The vocal recital given by Roland W. Hayes at the C. M. E. church last night attracted a large assembly of his own race, and a few enthusiasts among the white musicians of the city. Hayes possesses a voice which makes the hearer forget all distinctions of color or conditions, and think only of the great tenors of world-wide fame. It is robust in proportion, but wonderfully sweet in quality, adapting itself to the heroic measures of "Aida" or the tender pathos of a ballad. It is but natural that some cruidities remain in Hayes' style, for he is a very young man, and is too modest to think his musical education finished. In spite of these his interpretations are intelligent, and even the most critical among his hearers recognize the fire of true musical inspiration. The principal numbers on his program were "Celeste Aida" and DeGrieux air from "Manon," the first sung in Italian and the latter in French, both languages being remarkably rendered. In his selections of Lyrics and ballads, Hayes was loyal to his race, giving compositions by Coleridge Taylor, William Marion Cook, and George Burleigh, besides a charming melody of his own, "A Fragrant Flower." His English diction is pure, and he was particularly pleasing in some of his encores, notably "An hortation," by Will Marion Cook, and 'An Explanation.' by Taylor."

Chicago, Ill.
JOURNAL
MAR 23 1915

TO CELEBRATE NEGRO GROWTH

Emancipation Exposition, Celebrating Fifty Years of Freedom, to Be Held Here

PRESIDENT WILL ATTEND

What the negro has done in advancing himself since Abraham Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation will be shown in an exposition in the Coliseum Aug. 23 to Sept. 22, attended by President Wilson, members of his cabinet, members of congress, prominent army and navy men and educators. Coincident with the exposition will be held the Abraham Lincoln jubilee celebration, at which hundreds of relics of the martyred president will be shown and tribute paid to his memory.

"The exposition will be unique," declared Bishop Samuel Fallows, state commander of the G. A. R. and president of the exposition. "Nothing like it has ever before been done or even attempted. The exposition will mark fifty years of freedom for the race."

Assurance that the president will be present was made to Bishop Fallows in a message from Washington which stated that Mr. Wilson will attend if no unforseen governmental complications arise to prevent. Gov. Edward F. Dunne of Illinois is the president, ex-officio. State Senator John Dailey of Peoria is vice president. Among the honorary vice presidents are Jane Addams, Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut, Gov. Bass of New Hampshire, Judge Theodore Brentano, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas H. Cannon, head of the Catholic Order of Foresters, Chicago; former Governor Charles S. Deneen, Cardinal James Gibbons, former Governor Sulzer of New York and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

Twelve Distinct Departments

Twelve distinct departments have been created for the exposition, and in them will be shown exhibits from every state in which the negro is a part of the population. These departments are religion, education, industry, social progress, music, sociology, military, liberal arts, professional, fraternal, athletics and miscellaneous. Nineteen state legislatures have either passed or have before them bills providing appropriations to establish state exhibits.

Hundreds of letters approving the purpose of the exposition have been received, representing every race and religion, every profession and business and social activity in America.

The exhibits of the progress of the colored man since his emancipation from slavery will be many and various. Each of the 400 colored schools and colleges in the United States will be represented. The best of 3,000 patents granted to colored men by the federal government will, by special arrangement, be brought to Chicago to show in the Coliseum. The government of Liberia, Africa, made up originally of freed slaves from America, will send an exhibit, and Prof. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago has been appointed their official representative by the Liberian government. The Roman Catholic exhibit will be a feature of the exposition, including, besides paintings and sculpture, many relics of the negro in his relation to the church.

Statistics Show Progress

The progress of the negro in fifty years is shown in a table issued by the Illinois commission in charge. This commission, headed by Bishop Fallows, was appointed by Gov. Dunne. The table follows:

	1863	1915.
Population—		
Slave	3,953,760	.....
Free	487,970	9,828,294
Illiteracy, per cent	90	30.5
Value of property	$1,200,000	$1,000,000,000
Colleges and universities.	1	400
Number of college graduates	30	8,000
Number of physicians, lawyers and bankers	0	5,372
Number of newspapers	1	400
Number of churches	400	31,393
Value of church property	$500,000	$65,000,000
Membership of churches.	40,000	3,207,305
Children in schools	25,000	2,000,000
Land owned by negroes, acres	.....	20,000,000
Hospital and nurse trainng schools	.....	61
Banks owned by negroes	.....	72
Value of property owned by negro secret societies	.....	$8,000,000
Per cent of negroes in gainful occupations	.....	62.1

More recent figures also show the progress of the negro by comparison. There are more than 2,000,000 negroes engaged in agricultural pursuits, and 78 per cent of them are in the southern states. More than 28 per cent of the total number of farmers in the south in 1910 were negroes and 12 per cent of the total farm acreage was operated by them. The negro has produced 6,000 books and periodicals, nearly 7,000 songs and musical compositions.

The Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold its third annual meeting at Abraham Lincoln center next Sunday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. The programme follows:

Prayer—Rev. J. B. Massiah.
Address—Judge Edward O. Brown.
Report of secretary.
Report of National Association—Dr. C. E. Bentley.
Violin Solo — Mazurka — Master Carroll Dickerson.
Address—Judge Robert McMurdy.
Address—Isaac Fisher, editor of the Negro Farmer, Tuskegee, Ala.
Solo—Miss Maude Roberts.
Benediction.

The officers of the Chicago branch are Judge Edward O. Brown, president; S. Laing Williams, vice president; W. G. Walling, treasurer; T. W. Allinson, secretary.

GAZETTE
JAN 12 1915

MAKES STRONG APPEAL FOR COLORED MAN

REPRESENTATIVE S. D. FESS OFFERS THE SEVENTH TO IMMIGRATION BILL.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 11—Representative S. D. Fess of Ohio, in a speech in the House strenuously opposed the Senate amendment to the immigration bill which bars the colored race from entering the United States as being unfair to a progressive race. He said in part: "I do not speak as an opponent of the immigration bill. I voted for that bill when we had it before the House. I have looked upon the question of immigration as important. I believe that we ought to have a better class of

immigrants, if possible. The bill as it went from the House was not entirely satisfactory to me but when it comes back from the Senate with this particular amendment to it I certainly could not vote for the bill if the amendment remains in it. (Applause.) It is unwise, it is unfair, it is not magnanimous, and it is an attempt to raise a sectional question—and God knows that our Nation is too big to maintain any sectionalism in it. It is needless, even if the contention of its proponents were conceded because of the small number of this race which come to our shores. It is an attempt to take an advantage of members of a race which has proved its right to favorable consideration by an achievement that challenges the admiration of the world. The plain recital of the accomplishment of this race, measured by the lack of opportunities of hundreds of years of slavery, furnishes as brilliant a page as can be found in the history of our country.

"This unfortunate people have suffered sufficiently from a lack of protection of the Government. After '250 years of unrequited toil' the shackles of slavery were broken; but even now all the rights that belong to a nation of freemen are not enjoyed by this race that the National Government pretends to protect.

"Whatever should be the conduct of the Nation toward this race to-day, we must not offer this additional offense. It is adding insult to injury. The amendment should be defeated."

On the vote the amendment was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Fess left Washington Sunday evening to attend the inauguration of Governor Willis. He will return to Washington Monday evening in order to be present when the vote comes on the suffrage amendment which he intends to support. The suffrage question will be considered by the House Tuesday. Great interest is shown among both the suffragette leaders and the anti-suffragettes who are distributing literature and interviewing members in an effort to ascertain how they intend to vote.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES-
AUG 2 1915

NEGRO COMMISSION MAKES PLANS FOR BIG DAY HERE.

The Times Special Service.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 2.—The negro commission appointed by Gov. McCreary to arrange for the celebration in honor of the semi-centennial of freedom in Louisville next July is meeting here to-day. They called on Gov. McCreary and then organized by electing J. H. Gaizin, of Winchester, president, and G. B. Russell, secretary.

NEGRO YOUTH DROWNED.

John Miles, negro, fifteen years old, living in Newton alley, between Tenth and Eleventh and Market and Main streets, was drowned shortly after noon to-day in the river at the foot of Eighth street. Miles was a member of a crowd of whites and blacks in swimming and is alleged to have been pushed off the end of a barge. He failed to rise. Members of the Coast Guard station recovered the body and tried for an hour to resuscitate him.

Brooklyn Times
24 July 1915

A Worthy Exposition.

There is now in progress in Richmond, Va., a National Negro Exposition. The State of New York, by authority of the Governor, has issued a number of booklets setting forth just what the black man has achieved hereabouts, and giving a list of creditable length of negroes, both prominent and affluent in various professions. This is interesting reading, and though the editors of the pamphlets were foolish enough to cite the success of certain vaudeville comedians as evidence of the progress of the negro race, there is enough in them to prove a serious purpose.

This exposition in Richmond means little to the white man and, considering the whole situation without detailing it, there is no reason why "the paler race" should do more than say yes and amen. But the undertaking means, or should mean, much to the negroes. It should teach them that, even though color prejudice still exists in certain States, the field among their own is so large as to furnish fine opportunities for comparative greatness in all professions to colored men and women. The drawback to negro development has always been that their best talents have tried to break through the race boundaries instead of exercising their influence and gifts inside the lines. If the Richmond exposition, with its demonstration of success achieved by negroes for and among negroes, inspires their rising generation to emulation, instead of to imitation of the white man, a considerable part of the great problem will have been solved.

A SENSIBLE ADDRESS

Emphasizing the need of the "work habit" among negroes, and enjoining upon them good manners and respect for authority, the address of R. R. Wright at the Emancipation day ceremonials recently at Valdosta is characterized by sense growing out of experience and knowledge of his people. As president of the Georgia Industrial college for negro youths at Savannah, Wright has done and is doing work which gives him the right to speak with authority and his speech, summarized elsewhere, may well be taken as reflecting the viewpoint of that increasing class of negro leaders who are breaking away from old and misleading standards.

The Constitution has for many years been preaching the doctrine Wright so plainly lays before his people. It is the gospel of work, the creed of fitting themselves for the tasks to which they are adapted and which lie waiting for them. As he says, in domestic service and in farming, there is a crying need for trained negro laborers. He pleads that the schools add such adjuncts to their curriculums. His advice is sound. As it now is, the negro domestic of capacity and the farm hand of training and with regard for moral obligation, both are conspicuous by their scarcity.

This negro educator has laid down the lines along which the education of the great masses of the negro must proceed in the future, if it is to perform its true function for the overwhelming majority. His counsel as to frugality, morality and good manners is seasonable as it is trenchant.

"Work Habit" Salvation Of Negroes, Wright Constitution Tells His Race

Valdosta, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—That the "work habit" must prove the future salvation of the negro in the south was the theme of the New Year address made here by R. R. Wright, president of the Georgia State Industrial college for negro youths at Savannah, Ga.

Son Must Better Father.

Wright emphasized the fact that changing conditions and enlarged facilities caused the south to demand more of the negro today, in the line of efficiency, than of his father.

Continuing, he said, in part:

"You must admit that negro children of today are not taught as thoroughly the work habit as their parents were. At present in the city, their parents in service are generally compelled to leave the children to grow up in the streets until they are old enough to go to school. When they reach the public schools they remain there only part of the day for four or five years without being taught either at home or at school how to work. Thus the majority reach fourteen or fifteen years of age without learning the first principles of steady work. The negro child is thus at a disadvantage. How can he overcome this disadvantage? The situation is truer in the city than in the country and yet in the country the average colored child is not taught the work habit. He does not know how to work steadily and efficiently and, I might add, how to save systematically something out of his earnings. In view of this situation and the present demands, I am forced to the conclusion that the schools must do what the parents are unable to do—teach the children how to work and how to save.

"We have got to work and we have got to do efficiently the jobs we can get to do. At present we can get any sort of domestic service to do. I see no reason why we should not fit our children thoroughly for this class of work. Why should there not be given in the schools an opportunity to learn washing, ironing, cooking, nursing, serving, domestic economy, etc.? We can get agricultural work of all kinds—gardening, truck farming, etc. Why should not our boys and girls be taught this in the schools?"

New Opportunities.

Concluding, the speaker declared this to be an era of broad opportunities for the negro, and said:

"Let me say that in the education of our children, three cardinal things should be insisted upon: the work habit, manners and respect for lawful authority. In possession of these things, all others things will be added unto them."

LOUISVILLE, KY
JUL 23 1915
Courier-Journal

NEGRO FAIR

Next Year To Mark Half a Century of Freedom.

STATE EXPOSITION AT FAIR GROUNDS

Commission To Be Appointed By Governor.

ENTHUSIASM IS GENERAL

That the negroes of Kentucky have begun preparation for a State exposition to be held at the State Fair Grounds in July, 1916, to mark the half century of their emancipation was made known yesterday by J. W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture.

"The plan is backed by the very best negro citizens of the State," said Mr. Newman. "The fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln comes this year, but the celebration plans are so elaborate that it will require many months to perfect it. The exposition will begin July 27 next year, and continue until August 12, under the present arrangements.

"We have told the leaders to designate the commission they would have the Governor appoint to have charge of the exposition, and will arrange matters so that the State Fair Grounds may be used."

* * *

State-wide Enthusiasm.

Dr. J. A. C. Latimore, of Louisville, is one of the foremost sponsors of the exposition plans here, and with him are a score of the city's leading negro business and professional men, who say that much money will be given toward the success of the plan.

Some of the negro educational leaders of the State, headed by Supt. Garvin, of the Winchester colored schools, are taking a lead in organization plans. They have already indicated to Gov. McCreary the men they would like to have appointed on the commission to direct the exposition. With the organization of the commission the work of getting ready for the exposition will be started.

The buildings now on the State Fair Grounds will be used for the exhibits. It will not be necessary to make any additions. These, Commissioner Newman states, will be vacated in ample time so that the State Fair, which follows in September, will not be interfered with.

* * *

To Mark Advancement.

At the exposition it is purposed to show the achievements of the negro in the schools, on the farm, in the store, in the office, in the church, in the home and in every phase of Kentucky life in which he has moved forward from the days of slavery. Statistics and the product of his hand and brain will be furnished to demonstrate the achievements of the race.

Emancipation—1915

THE STAR OF ETHIOPIA

An Historical Pageant of the Negro Race given in Commemoration of the Thirteenth Amendment

Du Bois Greatest Achievement—Five Thousand People Come to Witness the Greatest Event in Negro Civilization.

The Star of Ethiopia, a history of the colored race beginning with the prehistoric ages, was presented under the auspices of the Horizon Guild of New York at the National Catholic Park, Monday evening in the presence of five thousand people. Wednesday evening the crowd was larger. It was an event that will be historical to the colored race in this country and a credit to the author, Dr. DuBois, who has made many sacrifices and against opposition and embarrassment to place the Negro upon a plane worthy of his ability and his achievements. He pictured the past and predicted for the Negroes greatest achievements in the future.

BEE 11

"The Star of Ethiopia," presented at the American League Ball Park last evening, under the auspices of the Horizon Guild of New York, held the attention of several thousand persons until a late hour. With symbolic music and dances, and a brilliant display of costumes, the history of the negro was presented in such manner as to bring forth frequent and hearty applause.

As in other first-night productions, there were places where long waits were necessitated. But these, it is expected, will be eliminated in the performances to be given to-morrow evening and Friday.

Large searchlights were used to illuminate the actors and actresses. The size of the ballfield enabled them to move about with a freedom which added greatly to the realism of the pageant. Even with the large size of the erstwhile stage taken into consideration, the 1,000 or more participants were sufficient to give a vivid impresion of savage hordes swarming in to Egypt, or of the Union armies sweeping into the south and liberating the slaves.

The First Scene.

Five scenes are used to depict the history of the negro race. In the first the discovery of how to weld iron is the principal feature. Here the aborigines take their first progressive step, through learning the use of the wonderful metal.

In the second scene the more primitive men are seen mixing with the mulattoes of Egypt. Rushing out of the wilderness with their spears, ready to slay, the warriors are halted, apparently through the civilization which greets their eyes. They exchange greetings with the Egyptians, and the result is an intermarriage of the races. Here the "Star of Ethiopia" is shining brightly.

This is followed, in the third scene, by the culmination of the African civilization in the years between 200 A.D. and 1500 A. D. Here the champions of diverse religions battling for supremacy weaken the entire race, the weaker party of worshipers being sold into slavery.

The Liberation of the Slaves.

Next is shown slavery in America. Under the lash of the slave overseer the men and women are seen at work until they are liberated through the civil war.

In the final scene the colored people are seen gathering the fruits of freedom. They are shown in various activities, largely of a recreative nature. Even here the ghosts of slavery constantly wave at them and drive them back until finally, under the Star of Ethiopia, the men and women of the race are truly liberated, setting up the tower of light, which is built of Knowledge, Labor, Science, Justice, Art and Love.

Chorus of 200 Sing.

The musical numbers at the end of the performance are particularly pleasing. Two hundred voices were in the chorus which contributed to the musical program.

One of the most popular features of the evening was the dancing of Mrs. Dora Cole Norman. Another spectacle which brought forth unstinted applause was a drill by the 1st Separate Battalion of the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, magazine editor and president of the Horizon Guild, is in direct charge of the performance. The National Pageant and Dramatic Association, Inc., of this city, is co-operating with the Horizon Guild in the production.

Officers and Committees.

Officers and committees in charge are: President, L. M. Hershaw; vice president, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell; recording secretary, Ransom C. Edmondson; financial secretary, John R. Hawkins, and treasurer, Addison N. Scurlock.

(1) (2) A storm with thunder, lightning and wind and the roar of wild beasts in the darkness. A lion crosses the foreground. African savages rush in, fleeing the storm. The savages cry out and dance (3) (a) and the chief prays to the Thunder God in the Black Rock and offers blood sacrifice.

Episode II.

(4) The roll of tom-toms is heard, and in a crimson light (5) Shango, the Thunder God, rises on the Black Rock, and after him (6) Ethiopia and her four sprites. He hands Ethiopia the Jewel of Freedom. Ethiopia slowly approaches the savages. They, lifting earth up to the Star, discover the welding of iron. The anvils ring; they build and weld and dance (7) (b) and start on a great foray to kill and tame the wild beasts, leaving Ethiopia alone with the blazing Star, which she places in the head of the Sphinx.

SCENE II—THE DREAM OF EGYPT.

Episode III (8)

(9) A beautiful Egyptian temple appears. The Egyptians file out of the temple led by (10) chanting Priests. They worship.

Episode IV.

The war cry of the savages is heard, and they come in (11) triumphant. They are about to attack the Egyptians when they discover the Star of Freedom glowing on the head of the Sphinx. Gradually they fraternize and exchange gifts. (12) The Chief displays the Uraeus and the Serpents, and the Priests choose him and his sisters as Pharoahs.

Episode V.

Ra-Nesi and his sister are crowned (13) and maidens dance before him. (14) (c) Called by Ethiopia, he makes an expedition to Punt, whither a great ship carries him. (15) The temple is darkened after the Egyptians enter.

SCENE III—THE GLORY OF ETHIOPIA.

Episode VI.

The Ethiopian temple appears. (16) (17) Candace of Ethiopia emerges, and the hosts of Africa gather. A ship appears from Punt, out of which the Queen of Sheba (18) disembarks on an elephant and approaches, preceded by dancers. (d) A feast is spread, and to it are invited (19) the Mononotapa, Mansa Musa, Mohammed Askia, together and priests. (20) (e) Fetish and the Crescent create discord; (21) necromancy is invoked, and the temple revealed, and at last the frenzied dervishes invoke war and gunpowder.

Episode VII.

A Mohammedan warrior on horseback dashes in. Others follow (22) and there ensues the real battle of Islam and Fetish. (23) As both sides are exhausted. Christians appear and Slave Traders. The Star of Freedom is overturned and all struggle for it (24) Two angels hide it and the temple is darkened, and Ethiopia appears at the temple door. She rescues the Star as the Christians and Mohammedans enslave the people. At last the Traders discover her and set fire to the Rock as she flees. (25) She burns, lifting the Star of God, and the Rock becomes her tomb. There is darkness.

(Intermission of five minutes).

SCENE IV.—THE VALLEY OF HUMILIATION.

Episode VIII.

(26) In the gloom, groans and rattle of chains are heard, while the white slave ships pass, laden with ghosts. (27) Death and Pain dance (f) among the prostrate, followed by the Dance of the Ocean (g) war cry and dance of Osceola's Seminoles. (28) (h) Then the light increases, and the laborers chant at their tasks, (29) and finally the gay dance of the cotton pickers brings the full light. (30) (i) But the temple remains darkened with the figure of Ethiopia prone upon it.

Episode IX.

As the cotton pickers dance the Abolitionists gather (31) and talk and appeal in vain until John Brown lights a flaming torch and throws it toward the Black Rock. He falls dead; but in the crimson light the Thunder God arises (32) and sings Ethiopia to life. (33) She slowly rises on the temple winged, with the Star of Freedom in one hand, a flaming sword in the other, and four angel sprites. (34)

Episode X.

The great march of Ethiopia. She waves her sword; the roll of tom-toms (35) is heard and the Furries of Insurrection rush in (j) led by Nat Turner. She waves her sword again, and to the march "Walk Together, Children," (36) Touissaint and the Haytians march in. Ethiopia waves her sword the third time, and to the time of "Marching through Georgia," the soldiers an the Civil War march in. (37) The tune of "John Brown's Body" his heard, and his white soul marches by last. (38) Ethiopia, with her dancing sprites, hang the Star of Freedom in the air and slowly march away. (k)

(Intermission of five minutes).

SCENE V.—THE VISION EVERLASTING.

Episode XI.

(39) The jubilant Freedmen enter. (40) They dance, (1) wrangle, work, play and study. Suddenly the slave ship reappears amid the storm, and the Ghosts and Furies hour out. (41) Insidiously they attack the Freedmen. They seek the Star of Freedom. The Freedmen appeal with the chorus with the chorus, "Nobody Knows." Ethiopia appears enthroned on the Mountains of the Moon and sends the three rivers—the Green Nile (thought), the Black Niger (strength) and the Red Congo (inspiration). (42) The Ghosts and Furies prepare to lynch them, when they are blotted out in the midst and the crucified Christ appears outlined on the clouds. (43)

Episode XII.

The yellow Mississippi and her children approach. (44) They plan the Tower of Light and lay the foundry stone Knowledge. The Congo calls the savages and they lay the stone Labor. (45) The Nile calls the Egyptians, and they lay the stone Science. (46) The Niger calls the Mohammedans, and they lay the stone Justice. The blue Orinoko appears leading the dancing maidens who bring Art. (48) (m) There is a pause. The Rivers appeal to Ethiopia. (49) (n) The mothers approach singing. (50) They kneel in prayer. The star-bearing children appear with the capstone Love. (51) (o) The Tower of Light touches and supports the Star of Freedom. A great son arises, "O Freedom, Over Me." (52).

One thousand actors, both children and adults, will participate in the Pageant, and the historic story will be told by music, dramatic action, beautiful costumes and folk dancing. The music will range from the wierd roll of the African tom-toms to the martial strains of Coleridge-Taylor and the plaintive notes of the American Slave Songs. Both music and costumes will be specially adapted to the various historical periods depicted in the Pageant, strict attention having been given to historic and artistic accuracy.

The dramatic action of the entire group of participants is under the direction of Charles Burroughs, the well known interpreter of Shakespeare, who was for some time a reader on the public lectures under the Board of Education of New York City. In addition to his natural gift along this line, Mr. Burroughs has had large experience in pageantry, having directed the dramatic action for the pageant held in New York City two years ago, and he is using to the full the great amount of dramatic ability evidenced by the large group of participants who have responded to the call for actors in the "Star of Ethiopia."

The costumes are under the supervision of Mrs. Helen Curtis, the well known designer of New York City, and are being patterned with great care after the dress of the times depicted in the various episodes of the Pageant.

Mrs. Dora Cole Norman is in charge of the dancing, and her work with the large groups who have come under her teaching during the past three weeks has brought out much that is artistic in the action. The folk dancing of the children and the group dancing of the adults will be especially attractive.

The music to be used is mostly from the pen of colored composers, and much of it was written especially for the Pageant. In addition to the American slave song and other folk music, selections are taken from the works of Coleridge-Taylor, Major Charles W. Young, Will Marion Cook and J. Rosamond Johnson. Mr. Johnson will be in attendance and take part in the conduct of the music. From the standpoint of dramatic action and artistic presentation the affair promises to be an unprecedent-

ed occasion.

The pageant was written by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, and is being presented here by the "Horizon Guild," with the assistance of the local "National Pageant and Dramatic Association."

BANGOR, ME.

COMMERCIAL

JUL 8 - 1915

In Commemoration of Freedom

There opened this week, at Richmond, Va., an exposition to commemorate the passage of half a century since the liberation of the colored race and those who visit this fair will, it is promised, be surprised at the material showing that the negro makes of his work. Although but a generation out of slavery the colored race has made a remarkable improvement of its condition as it realizes that such improvement is largely dependent upon its own efforts. The negro is really just commencing to find himself as the teachings of men like Booker Washington are making themselves felt.

In the census chart showing the comparative population of the colored race in the United States, Maine is a completely "white" state, meaning that its colored population is less than one per cent., so we in Maine do not know a great deal about the negro. Turning to the last census reports to ascertain what the negro has accomplished for himself during his half century of freedom we find that in the United States there are 9,827,763 negroes or not quite 11 per cent. of the total population. In the 50 years from 1860 to 1910 the negro population increased 121.8 per cent., while the increase of the white population was 208.6 per cent. At the time of the last census 72.6 per cent. of the negroes were living in the rural sections. One cause of the improvement of the negro is found in the advance of education in the race. In 1880, 70 per cent. of the negroes, ten years of age and over, were illiterate while in 1910 that percentage had been decreased to 30.4 per cent.

Considerably more than half of the male negro population of the country is engaged in agriculture and the total value of farm property operated by negroes in 1910 was $1,141,792,526, which represented an increase of more than 100 per cent. in the decade ending with that year. The average value of farms operated by negroes was $1,280.75. Of the negro farmers three-fourths were tenants and one-fourth owners.

Brooklyn Standard Union.

22 July 1915

NEGROES AT EXPOSITION HAVE A NEW YORK DAY

RICHMOND, Va., July 22.—New York Day at the National Negro Exposition was celebrated with an elaborate programme starting at noon today. Henry A. Spencer, chairman of the New York Exposition, presided, and the dedication prayer was made by Commissioner J. Wesley Johnson. The New Yorkers were welcomed by the Mayor of Richmond and addresses were made by Rufus L. Perry, of Brooklyn; State Senator Alfred J. Gilchrist and Joseph N. Hawkins. The history of the negro race in the fifty years of emancipation was read by James Johnson. Melville Charlton read a poem.

Musical numbers were given by Miss Ethel L. Richardson, and Miss Abbie L. Mitchell, with Melville Charlton as accompanist.

There are over 700 exhibits at the exposition from New York citizens. The New York Commissioners are: Henry A. Spencer, Rufus L. Perry, J. Wesley Johnson, Joseph N. Hawkins and Edward A. Warren.

Chicago Ill. Journal

AUG 2 81915

NEGRO WRITERS CONVENE HERE

National Association Meets at Lincoln Center in Connection with Big Jubilee

Hear ye the tale
Of poor, wounded me!

The speaker's appeal reached 200 listeners who perhaps were visioning what had been behind the day that was being celebrated. It was the occasion of a session of the National Association of Negro Authors, held in connection with the Lincoln Jubilee, at the Coliseum, in celebration of fifty years of progress in the aftermath of slavery. The speaker was W. H. A. Moore, editor of the official journal of the association.

Mr. Moore read an ode dedicated to the occasion. It began with the "long slave midnight" and ended with the morning of the reconstruction of his race. It was colorful in imagery, buoyant as a "song of morning joys." And there was also a wealth of pathos. In part the ode read:

Gold, gold the way and silver the stream,
Brave the stars and bold the sun;
The hills are purple and the valleys they run
Soft in the lilt of a song-singing dream;

And ever the storm winds sing
Of mornings of magic sundering,
Of nights so supernally clear,
And roses so loving-blood red,
They gift the breath of the sorrow tear
With the holiest peace of rest-dreams fled.

O Africa, we die that thou mayest live,
We live that thou mayest be
The soil of father-men free,
The land of mothers who'll give
Human milk to children,
Dreaming souls to children,
And we pray that thou again wilt know
Where God keeps His treasure of love,
Where pain keeps her measure of woe,
Where is Below, where is Above.

America, we ask no pittance from thy store,
We believe thy prayers, we know thy songs,
Thy busy marts, thy yearning throngs,
Thy struggle for power, thy plenteous lore
Of material wisdom, all
Sound the thunderous trumpet call:

To arms for Life, to War for Peace—
Arms to shield our trembling When,
War to bring a sweet release
From the Slaver's dust in the hearts of men.

The sessions of the association, which are being held in the auditorium of the Lincoln center, Vincennes avenue and Oakwood boulevard, will be concluded tonight with a reception at the Art institute, when officers will be installed. It is expected that Booker T. Washington will be a speaker on that occasion.

Chicago Herald

SEP 17 1915

EXPOSITION OF NEGROES CLOSES AT COLISEUM

Final Session Featured by Exercises Commemorating ""Illinois Day."

Illinois day exercises brought the Lincoln Jubilee and Negro Emancipation Semi-Centennial Exposition yesterday to a close. During the four weeks the show has been in progress at the Coliseum 100,000 persons have passed through the doors.

Adjutant General Frank S. Dickson, representing Governor Dunne, was the chief speaker last night. The governor was unable to be present.

ADJUST MONEY MIX-UP.

During the afternoon the commission in charge of the exposition held a conference with Thomas W. Swann, the negro deposed as secretary two weeks ago. Swann and his attorney wrestled with the problem of straightening out his books and accounting for money handled by him. It developed that John V. Clinnon, the attorney originally employed by Swann, had given up the case.

It became known that new bills contracted by Swann without the knowledge of members of the commission had been presented for payment.

RECEIPTS AGGREGATE $13,000.

Total gate receipts during the four weeks of the exposition amounted to about $13,000. The most profitable day was Wednesday of this week, when Mayor Thompson was the speaker. The amount taken in that day was $1,370, representing 5,480 paid admissions at 25 cents each.

The cost of the exposition will total approximately $75,000. Of this amount $50,000 was appropriated by the legislature, and the additonal amount, exclusive of gate receipts, raised by popular subscription.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SEP 10 1915

NEGRO EXPOSITION IS A BIG SUCCESS

Kentucky Commissioners Return From Visit to Exhibit In Chicago.

Three members of the Kentucky Negro Exposition Commission, composing a junketing committee, have just returned from Chicago, where they visited the Illinois Negro Exposition, secured pledges of exhibits for the Kentucky exposition next summer and got a number of good ideas for the exposition in this State. They were J. M. Garvin, of Winchester; Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, of Louisville, and A. L. Garvin, of Harrodsburg.

They found that from the money-making standpoint the Illinois exposition is a remarkable success. The day it was opened the Mayor of Chicago paid the Illinois negroes an unusual tribute by declaring a half holiday. The attendance the first two days was so great that not all who desired could secure admittance. The doors of the Coliseum were closed at 4:30 the first day on "standing room only." The Kentucky Commissioners had to wait long before they were able to get through the crowd and into the Coliseum.

Among the notable relics which have been secured for the Kentucky exhibit are some of the household effects that belonged to Abraham Lincoln. They also secured the old Lincoln family carriage. The entire Indiana exhibit, said to be the best of the Illinois exposition, was secured for the Kentucky exposition. Gov. Ralston paid the Indiana negroes a compliment by coming from Chicago to address the gathering.

There will be shown at the Kentucky exhibit a wireless apparatus shown in Chicago. It was constructed by a Detroit negro who claims to have sent a message to President Wilson with it.

The Kentucky commissioners state that the State Fair grounds here will afford much better opportunities for an exhibit than does the Chicago Coliseum. The Chicago building is no larger than the live stock pavilion at the local fair grounds. The Kentucky commissioners will hold a meeting to go over plans for the exposition in Lexington next Saturday.

Washington Herald

19 September 1915

NEGROES TO CELEBRATE EMANCIPATION OF RACE

Assistant Secretary of Labor Post Will Deliver Principal Address Next Wednesday Evening.

The fifty-third anniversary of the issuance of the emancipation proclamation by Abraham Lincoln on September 22, 1862, will be celebrated under the auspices of the National Emancipation Commemorative Society at a mass meeting to be held at the Mount Carmel Baptist Church, Third and I streets northwest, next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Louis A. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, is to deliver the principal address. District Commissioner Brownlow, Rev. W. H. Jernagin, pastor of Mount Carmel Baptist Church; Prof. J. R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church; Rev. J. Harvey Randolph, pastor of Mount Moriah Baptist Church, and Judge Robert H. Terrell have been invited to participate.

Steps will be taken at this meeting relative to the proper observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, which anniversary occurs on December 18, 1915.

Newark, N. J.
STAR

JAN 7 1915

Newark Man Delegate to Negro Exposition in South

Special to the Evening Star.

TRENTON, Jan. 7.—Governor Fielder today announced the appointment of delegates to represent New Jersey at the exposition of the Negro Historical and Industrial Association, to be held at Richmond, Va., July 4 next. The exposition will be in commemoration of the emancipation of the colored race and to show the progress and achievement of the negroes during the last fifty years.

The delegates from this State are: Samuel W. Gordon, Rev. John White, John Herbert, Dr. Paul A. Collins, T. Edward Kinney, all of Trenton; Thomas H. Payne, J. Clinton Edwards, Edward W. Bailey, Isaac Nutter, of Atlantic City; A. B. Cosey, Newark; Dr. W. G. Alexander, Orange; Rev. George S. Stark, Princeton; James M. Gregory, Bordentown; Robert S. Hartgrove and Dr. George Cannon, Jersey City, and William F. Powell, Camden.

Emancipation-1915

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES-
SEP 15 1915

NEGROES FROM THREE STATES PREPARE FOR GREAT EMANCIPATION EXPOSITION

If the plans of the directorate of the Kentucky Negro Exposition mature the big show to be held in Louisville next year, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the freedom of the American negro, will be the largest and most instructive exposition of its kind ever held in the United States.

The directors met at Lexington last Saturday and received reports from emissaries who had been in attendance at other expositions, particularly the one now in progress at Chicago, and immediate plans were considered and adopted to make the Kentucky show eclipse all that has been previously done.

One of the first matters before the directors was the proposition to bring Indiana, Tennessee and Ohio into the exposition. The colored people in those States are becoming interested in the opportunity to bring their products of progress into display, and a vote was taken to invite them to take part. It is believed that during the time of the exposition the Governors of each of these States will be present and make addresses.

Kentucky being the birthplace of both Lincoln and Jefferson Davis is singularly the place for the holding of a great exposition to show the progress attained by the negro since his freedom, and letters received by the directors from various parts of the country display the interest that the colored people are taking.

Among the features considered at the Lexington meeting was a nation-wide pilgrimage to Lincoln farm at Hodgenville, and it was voted to exploit this as an attraction for one of the big days of the exposition. Invitations will be extended to colored people from all over the country to join in the pilgrimage and it is believed that large numbers will be present on that day.

The directors went into the details of the music for the exposition and it was decided to have largely the music of the negro. Bids will be asked of Harry Thacker Burleigh, famous negro musician of New York, and John W. Work, director of the Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., for the organization and direction of a great chorus of 1,500 voices to sing the folk songs of the race with an orchestra.

Dvorak's "Aus Der Neuen Welt" (The Negro Symphony) will be rendered by a competent negro orchestra. It will be remembered that Dvorak came to this country some years ago at the instance of the National Conservatory of Music for the purpose of developing a distinctly American school of music and after casting about in a discriminative way, decided that the only American music came from the levee, the cabin and the cotton-field. Consequently, he accepted the negro folk song "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" as a motif and produced one of the greatest symphonies of the age.

The directors decided to have a subcommissioner from each county in the State of Kentucky. A prominent colored man will be selected and a commission will be issued to him by the president under authority from Gov. McCreary. By this way it is expected to bring to Louisville for the purpose of exhibiting the industrial and agricultural products of each county. It is further believed that this will make the interest more intense and extend the operations of the commission.

Miss Georgia Moore and Prof William H. Perry, of the Louisville schools, were added to the commission and have been appointed by the Governor.

Phil H. Brown, of Hopkinsville, director of publicity, who is in the city to-day placing orders for advertising matter, says that he feels sure that this will be the greatest of all negro expositions.

"The negro in Kentucky," he said, "is not behind the negro anywhere. He is a successful farmer and has taken to the new methods with profit. He has gone forward in education and has taught himself, which is greatly to his credit. He has manufactured and invented things and we want to assemble all of these evidences of progress before the attention of the world. Aside from this he has developed under the tutelage of the white people an aptitude for business. He has his own banks and insurance companies and we want to mark the fiftieth anniversary of his freedom with the best possible showing in our exposition."

The exposition will be held at the State fair grounds in this city from July 27 to August 12. Every colored fraternity in the State is represented upon the commission and the religious sects are also represented with a view of having a large religious congress.

The colored people of Los Angeles, assisted by the members of the G. A. R. and Sons and Daughters of Veterans, will celebrate "Fifty Years of Freedom," an anniversary celebration of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, at the Shrine Auditorium, Tuesday evening, June 15, at 7:45 o'clock.

The celebration will be given for the benefit of the colored branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Many prominent women from the various clubs and societies will act as honorary patronesses.

Los Angeles, Cal.
Examiner.
JUN 1 1915

Colored Folk Will Give Benefit June 15

JOURNAL
SEP 2 2 1915

COLORED PEOPLE TO OBSERVE DAY OF EMANCIPATION

Varied Program Arranged for Today at Fairgrounds. Baby Show.

Colored people from all the surrounding cities, including Xenia, Springfield, Columbus, Urbana, Troy, Middletown and a number of other cities will join with those resident in this city in the celebration of Emancipation day, an all day affair being held at the fair grounds.

The day will begin at 10 o'clock with a big parade, led by the Peoples band, and in which all the colored organizations of the city, with the possible exception of the Masonic bands, will take part.

LINE OF MARCH.

With Captain Peter Miller as marshal of the parade and Garfield Jones as adjutant, the parade will form on the boulevard, with the right resting on Third street. The line will move east on Third street to Jefferson, north on Jefferson street to First, west on First to Main, north on Main street to the monument; countermarch on Main street to the fair grounds.

The fair grounds is expected to be reached by 11:30, in time for dinner. Following dinner, there will be a concert by the band until 1:30. At this hour the program of the afternoon will be opened with music by the band.

A chorus of fifty voices from the six colored churches of the city will sing under the leadership of Prof. James Brown. Prayer by Rev. P. W. Mill will be followed by another song. The emancipation proclamation will be read by Miss Rosalie Higgins. Following introductory remarks John M. Butler, chairman of the general committee arranging for the celebration, and who will preside at the afternoon meeting, short addresses will be made by Hon. Wade J. Buyden and Rev. E. E. Thompson, of Zion Baptist church. Between the two talks there will be a song by the company, entitled "We Are Rising As a People." The Buydden address will be followed by music by the band.

TO HAVE BABY SHOW.

At 3 o'clock the first of the athletic events, a motorcycle race, will be seen. Following this will be a baby show in which cash prizes of $2.50 in gold will be offered for the best colored baby boy and girl. Baby hoods will be given winners of second prize in each class. Infants from six months to two years old will be shown. Judges will be Dr. A. Rose, Dr. A. L. Biggs and Miss Julia Higgins.

Following the baby show there will be a sham battle at 4:30 o'clock between colored companies of the militia. This will be followed by a dress parade of the different uniformed bodies in attendance.

During the afternoon there will also be a number of foot races, track events and other numbers on the program for the interest of those who do not care for the speaking.

General committee in charge of the day's program is composed of J. M. Butler, chairman; Eugene Jackson, vice president; G. F. Williams, secretary; W. L. Avery, treasurer; Garfield Jones, corresponding secretary; Capt. Peter Miller and Chaplain P. W. Mills.

Colored people of the city have arranged a ball for the evening at Memorial hall, but this is not being managed by the general committee in charge of the remainder of the day's celebration.

Brooklyn Eagle
27 June 1915

FOR NEGRO EXPOSITION

Handiwork of Brooklyn Colored Men to Be Exhibited.

More than 1,000 illustrations of the handiwork of colored people in art, science, literature and invention are being assembled in two floors of the building at 108-112 Livingston street by the members of the New York State Commission, appointed by Governor Whitman to organize exhibits to be shown at the National Negro Exhibition to be held at Richmond, Va., during the months of July and August in celebration of the emancipation of the negro from slavery. The following prominent colored men constitute the members of the State Commission: James A. Jackson of Brooklyn, director general; Henry A. Spencer of Albany, secretary to Speaker Sweet of the Assembly, president; Rufus Perry, Brooklyn, lawyer, secretary; the Rev. J. Wesley Johnson, rector of St. Cyprian's Protestant Episcopal Church, West Sixty-third street, Manhattan, treasurer; Edward A. Warren, editor of the Amsterdam News; Joseph Hawkins of Albany.

Among many interesting pictures at the Livingston street address is a painting in oils of undisputed merit entitled "Indians in Camp," by Sarah A. Tillman, formerly a slave, who died in Brooklyn some twenty-eight years ago. She escaped from Virginia by way of "the underground railway" to Canada during the war, and on coming to Brooklyn was educated by white people who took an interest in her. Ernest Braxton, colored artist, of 1611 Pacific street, furnishes two splendid studies in oil, one a picture of a negro ragamuffin looking at a picture, that is delightful, and a portrait of an Indian chief.

Music is to be represented in the State exhibition by the compositions of Will Marion Cook, J. Rosmond Johnson and of Melville Charlton, organist, at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth avenue, Manhattan. The name of Harry Thatcher Burleigh, basso soloist and composer, is also included in the list.

Some eight volumes of law and essays on moral and religious subjects will represent at the exposition the activities of Rufus Perry, the Brooklyn colored lawyer, who became a convert to the Hebraic religion.

The New York State exhibit will be shown to the public at the offices in Livingston street before being shipped to Richmond. It is divided under the following heads: Science, journalism, law, medicine, dentistry, religion, societies, mechanics, manufactures, electricity, sports, clubs, society, politics, stage, education, "History of the Negroes in New York," "The Prevention of Crime Most Common to the Race," "Race Failure and Prevention."

N. Y. EV. MAIL
2 July 1915

GOOD WORD BY WILSON FOR NEGRO EXPOSITION

President by Proclamation Bespeak's Nation's Interest in Fair Showing Race's Progress.

Washington, July 2.—President Wilson's proclamation bespeaking national interest in the exposition to open at Richmond, Va., next week was issued from the White House to-day. It is as follows:

A national exposition in commemoration of the achievements of the

negro race during the last fifty years will be held in Richmond, Va., July 5 to 25, 1915. The occasion has been recognized as of national importance by Congress through an appropriation of $55,000 to aid in its promotion and consummation.

This sum is being expended, by the terms of the appropdiation, under the direction of the governor of Virginia. The exposition is under the auspices of the Negro Historical and Industrial Association.

The action of Congress in this matter indicates very happily the desire of the nation, as well as of the people of Virginia, to encourage the negro in his efforts to solve his industrial problem.

The national negro exposition is designed to demonstrate his progress in the last fifty years and to emphasize his opportunities. As President of the United States, I speak the active interest of the nation in the exposition, and trust that every facility will be extended to the leaders whose earnest work has made the undertaking possible.

Richmond Va
Time Dispatch

JUL 5 1915

GRO RACE OPENS GREAT EXPOSITION

Work of Months Culminates in Formal Launching of Big Enterprise To-Day.

SHOWS NEGRO'S PROGRESS

Fair Grounds Teem With Varied Exhibits of Art and Craftsmanship.

Practically every State in the Union in which the negro is a factor in industrial life, is represented in the negro exposition which opens at the Virginia State Fair Grounds this morning. All the negro schools and colleges in the country, with the sole exception of the Tuskegee Institute, of which Booker T. Washington is the head, have sent exhibits.

A cursory inspection made yesterday afternoon under the guidance of Giles B. Jackson and Professor G. A. Edwards, of Shaw University, North Carolina, gave satisfactory evidence that in the last fifty years the American negro has made wonderful and remarkable strides in industrialism and the arts and sciences. Manufactured articles, the products of home and shop, school work of all kinds, articles of millinery, ngs made by children, the work of skilled artisanship, text books written by colored authors and even portrait painting are displayed in the booths of the executive building.

MAYOR AINSLIE WILL MAKE WELCOMING ADDRESS

The exposition opens this morning at 9 o'clock. Prayer will be delivered in the auditorium constructed in a corner of the Administrative Building, and Mayor George Ainslie has been invited to deliver a welcoming address this afternoon at 1 o'clock. It had been hoped that Governor Stuart would be able to take part in the opening ceremonies, but he is now on his way to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

The formal opening will not take place until the coming of President Wilson, who has given assurances that he will make an earnest effort to be present at an early date. The exposition will continue for three weeks, ending on July 27.

The chief exhibits are on display in the Administrative Building, which is even now nearly full, while many exhibits have not yet been unpacked. A near-by building will be used as a big dining hall for the visitors, for whose need and comfort ample provision has been made.

LARGE NUMBER OF STATES HAVE SENT EXHIBITS

States represented include Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, the two Carolinas, Massachusetts, Illinois, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and others. Giles Jackson, who has been the guiding factor in bringing the exposition here and whose efforts resulted in appropriations being made by the city of Richmond and by Virginia, New York and the Federal government, is immensely pleased with the result. More to him than to any other individual will be due the final success of the first negro exposition ever to be held in the South.

"I am seventy-one years old," he said yesterday afternoon, "and it has always been my conscientious effort to help teach the colored generation of to-day in all lines of industrialism. What the negro has accomplished you will be able to see in this exposition. It will surprise the white people, for it has never been made known before what remarkable strides we have made and what a large and important factor the negro race has come to be in the development of the country and particularly in the industrial life of the South. Every article you see here has been made by negro hands, and the products which you see from the schools show you what the negro has done in the educational field."

INDUSTRIES AND ARTS ARE WELL REPRESENTED

The Administrative Building, in which all the exhibits are displayed, is divided into four rows of booths, most of which are now filled. The decorations are profuse and artistically arranged. To the right is the art and general handiwork of the Atlanta University. Next is seen wagons and all sorts of other vehicles manufactured by the pupils of St. Emma's Industrial and Agricultural School, located at Rock Castle.

The Voorhees School, of Denmark, S. C., is well represented, and the Washington Graded School, of Raleigh, N. C., has a large number of diversified exhibits, all manufactured in the school. Then come the displays of the Hampton Institute and of the colored school at Atlantic City, N. J. Perhaps the best of all is the diversified exhibit sent here by Shaw University, of North Carolina.

Tucson Ariz. Star

JUN 22 1915

COLORED PEOPLE HERE CELEBRATE FREEDOM

Address Last Evening and Picnic at Grove Mark Program

Tucson colored people celebrated "Emancipation Day" as usual by an appropriate program at the Colored Odd Fellows hall yesterday evening. A picnic was given in the afternoon at Elysian Grove. The program rendered was as follows:

Opening song, "The Star Spangled Banner," audience; invocation, Rev. Arrington; opening address, E. J. Killiams; song, "My Country 'Tis of Thee;" reading, Emancipation Proclamation, U. S. Kay; tribute to Abraham Lincoln, N. Dedman; "Progress of the Negro Since 1865," Rev. J. Hcphrey; "How We Appreciate Liberty," Mrs. McCutcheon; song, "Old Folks at Home," audience; recitation, Mrs. Haywood; solo, Miss Georgia Lee Johnson.

The committee in charge of arrangements was F. Dinkins, chairman; Wiley Haywood, Miss A. Morrow and Miss L. Williams.

TOPEKA, KAN. CAPITAL

JUN 18 1915

SEEK FUNDS FOR NEGRO NATION-WIDE CONVENTION

Failure of Legislature to Make Appropriation Leads to Voluntary Subscription for Purpose.

During the session of the legislature last winter an effort was made to secure an appropriation to meet the expenses of a Kansas exhibit at the nation-wide convention which will be held at Chicago, August 22 to September 16, to commemorate fifty years of negro freedom. The house voted $2,500 for that purpose, but the senate could not see it that way, so the effort was unsuccessful.

Now leading colored people of the state have got behind a movement to raise by public subscription funds to permit the participation of Kansas in this convention. Governor Capper was asked by the national commission to appoint a commission to look after the raising of funds and make arrangements to have Kansas represented at the Chicago meeting. The following commissioners were named: J. G. Groves, Edwardsville; Dr. A. K. Lawrence, Wichita; James H. Guy, Topeka; Paul Jones, Topeka; Rev. W. W. Russell, Topeka; J. W. Jones, Kansas City; I. F. Bradley, Kansas City; C. L. Brokaw, Kansas City, and Samuel E. Cary, Russell Springs.

The commission met at Kansas City and organized for the work by unanimously electing Governor Capper as president and C. L. Brokaw, cashier of the Commercial National bank, of Kansas City, as treasurer. It is the intention of the commission to make a state-wide campaign and they hope to raise sufficient funds to make a good showing for Kansas and her colored citizens at Chicago.

Atlantic City, N. J. Review

JUN 21 1915

NEGRO PRO[illegible]S WEL[illegible]EPICTED

The National Exposition now being held in Richmond, Va., celebrating the 50th aniversary of the Emancipation of the Negro well depicts the great progress made by the race during the past fifty years. How the colored man has succeeded materially, intellectually, spiritually and morally is shown by numerous and creditable exhibits from every section of our country.

The work on exhibition is wonderful and is a great surprise to many who have availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the exposition and see the marked advancement of the negro people along all lines. Every State that has sent exhibits is well represented and each State should be proud. One of the most interesting features here is the great work that has been done by those less fortunate of our race, namely the deaf, dumb, blind and even the insane, who are in institutions provided for such one, in schools located at Newport News, Va., Petersburg, Va., and Raliegh, N. C.

Many of our institutions of learning including Shaw and Howard Universities Hompton Institute. St. Augustine have work here showing the great success they are meeting in educating the youth of the race. The work of the public schools of numerous cities of the North, South, East and West tells us that we need not be discouraged as to the coming generations, for our boys and girls are evidently doing the same work as other boys and girls and are competing very successfully with artisans of other races.

The New Jersey exhibit is second to none here. Too much praise and commendation cannot be given to our Commissioners, J. C. Edwards and Thomas Payne, for the way in which they have so successfully managed the affairs of this State. The Atlantic City booth is one of the most popular booths. The representation of the Boardwalk with its rolling chair and the great demand for orangeade make one think that he is actually in the City by the Sea. The business places whose photographs were made by the REVIEW have certainly been well advertised.

The majority of the work from New Jersey came from Atlantic City, although Camden, Jersey City and West Newark are well represented.

The most noticeable features of the public school exhibit are the work done by the special class and the vocational department.

Washington Star

JUN 28 1915

TO SHOW NEGRO PROGRESS.

Exposition Opens in Richmond Next Month.

President Wilson will issue a proclamation shortly directing attention to the negro exposition that will open in Richmond next month, encouraging the enterprise and recommending it to the public. The President was recently invited to attend the exposition, which was described to him as a most creditable affair, but he may not be able to be present at the opening. The exposition celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the negro and his achievements since emancipation.

Gov. Stuart and the state authorities of Virginia are giving all possible help to the enterprise. Congress appropriated $50,000, to be expended by the authorities of the exposition. The President was informed that the progress and advancement of the negro in fifty years would be thoroughly illustrated at the exposition and that the exhibits will be creditable

New York Times

20 December 1915

NEGROES CELEBRATE FREEDOM

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The fiftieth anniversary of the promulgation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, abolishing slavery, was celebrated here to-day. Various negro societies held services at the statues of Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner.

Emancipation—1915

MONTGOMERY NEGROES CELEBRATE EMANCIPATION

Rev. F. H. Hill, Pastor of Hilliard Chapel, Delivers Principal Address.

adv. 1-2-15

Marking the fifty-first anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln, Rev. F. H. Hill, D. D. pastor of the Hilliard Chapel, A. M. E. Z. Church, delivered an address at the Emancipation celebration held at the State Normal School yesterday.

"It is a peculiar pleasure to have the chance to come here to speak to you today on the occasion of the celebration of the fifty-first anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln, by which instrument four millions of our enslaved foreparents were set free," said the Rev Hill in his address.

Continuing his speech he pointed out the remarkable progress made by the negro race in the last fifty-one years. His address was received with applause by those present..

Celebrated Emancipation.

Forsyth, Ga., January 1.—(Special.) The negroes of this town and surrounding country celebrated the emancipation proclamation of their freedom here today in the chapel of the Forsyth Normal and Industrial school. William M. Hubbard, principal, presided over the meeting. The principal speeches were made by Richard D. Stinson, of the Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute, and ex-Presiding Elder P. G. Simmons, recently assigned pastor of Forsyth station.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TIMES-

JUL 22 1915

NEGROES OF STATE PLAN EXPOSITION

Will Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

YEAR NEEDED FOR WORK

Big Event Will Be Held At the State Fair Grounds Next July.

Commemorative of the golden anniversary of their emancipation by President Lincoln, negro citizens of Kentucky will one year hence give the most pretentious thing in the way of an exposition that they have ever attempted in the State. They propose to show to residents of Kentucky, white and black alike, the best achievements of the race since it was freed from slavery fifty years ago. The exposition will begin July 27, 1916, and will continue until August 12. It will be staged at the Kentucky State Fair Grounds.

"This is going to be no vaudeville or burlesque show," said J. W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture, today. "It is backed by the very best negro citizens of Kentucky, who frown down any idea of jubilee. It is for that reason that we are going to let them use the State Fair Grounds. We have told the leaders to designate the commission which they wish the Governor to appoint to have charge of the exposition, and we will arrange matters so that the State Fair Grounds may be used. And I feel sure that it is going to be a very big and creditable show."

* * *

One Year Late.

Although this year is the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the proclamation of emancipation by Mr. Lincoln, the promoters of the exposition will not hold it until a year hence, because it is not possible for them to prepare in less than a year an exposition of so large a scale as that planned. Already they are formulating their preliminary plans and in the work are receiving the hearty co-operation not only of the State Board of Agriculture, but of the Louisville Convention and Publicity League, which will help them work out their plans to a successful consummation.

At the exposition it is purposed to show the achievements of the negro in the schools, on the farm, in the store, in the office, in the church, in the home—in fact, in every phase of Kentucky life in which he has moved forward from the days of slavery. Statistics and the product of his hand and brain will be furnished to demonstrate the achievements of the race.

* * *

Negro Educators Busy.

Some of the negro educational leaders of the State, headed by Superintendent Garvin, of the Winchester colored schools, are taking the lead in organization plans. They have already indicated to Gov. McCreary the men whom they would like to have appointed on the commission, which will direct the exposition. With the organization of the commission the work of getting ready for the exposition will be started at once.

The buildings now on the State Fair Grounds will be used to stage the exhibits. It will not be necessary to make any additions. These, Commissioner Newman states, will be vacated in ample time so that the State Fair which follows in September will not be interfered with.

Because of its unique nature, the Kentucky Exposition in commemoration of the emancipation of the negro race is expected to attract many visitors to the city. It is to be planned on a scale that is expected to surpass any exhibit of the sort attempted by the colored race not only in Kentucky, but in any of the Southern States.

Nashville, Tennessean

AUG 9 1915

NEGROES CELEBRATE EMANCIPATION TODAY

The local colored people will celebrate the freedom of their race at both of the colored parks today, the occasion being observed with appropriate exercises. Two ex-registers of the United States treasury will contribute to the success of the emancipation celebration to be held at Greenwood park. W. T. Vernon, who held the position under the administration of ex-President Cleveland, will be the speaker of the day at Greenwood, and he is to be introduced by J. C. Napier, the local colored leader, who also served as register under ex-President Taft. Former Register Vernon will deliver the emancipation address tonight at 8:30.

The celebration to be held at Hadley the local city park, will be under the auspices of the Nashville Negro Booster club and at this park also a befitting program has been arranged. The principal speaker will be Rev. W. S. Ellington, one of the most brilliant pulpit and platform orators of the negro race. Several other prominent leaders also will make addresses. The negro boosters have arranged with the officials of Company G, the negro military organization, to give a sham battle and exhibition, and the Carthage brass band, directed by Prof. N. C. Davis, will furnish the music. A spectacular street parade will be among the features, forming at the colored Pythian temple on Fifth avenue, north, at 10 o'clock this morning. A number of special attractions have been planned for the day at the Hadley park.

At Greenwood park the music will be furnished by the Moss orphanage band of Augusta, Ga., this organization being composed of small negro children who were former waifs and trained as musicians. It is stated that they now are maintaining themselves and many other negro children at an orphanage home in the state of Georgia. They are said to be one of the most unique musical organizations now traveling, and are exceptionally fine performers. Baseball and other amusements are scheduled for the day at Greenwood. The celebration at the latter park is being held under the auspices of a number of the local colored churches.

COLORED EXPOSITION A MISERABLE FARCE

COLORED VIRGINIAN DENOUNCES EXPOSITION MANAGEMENT

The alleged Great Negro Exposition has ended worse than even we thought it would. While early developments disclosed the fact that the promotors of this scheme had their heads and both feet in the trough, we had no idea that they would be so indiscreet as to row among themselves over the contents. Yet such has been the case and in the doing they not only created more disgust and contempt among their own race, but revealed themselves in their true light to the white folks, whom they worked for all it was worth on the pretext of rendering a service to the colored race. This so-called exposition however, served one purpose well—it made clearly apparent the fact that the negro race has now reached a point in intelligent discrimination where it refuses to be humbugged by every wild-cat project promoting camp who seeks to further his own ends at its expense.

Although the Colored Virginian was the first to call the attention of the colored public to the miserable mismanagement of this affair, and to the foolish expenditure of the money which the National Government appropriated under the impression that it would be wisely used for their benefit, yet at no time during the progress of the venture did we say anything that was likely to prove hurtful to its chances of success. For the sake of the integrity of the negro race, we cherished a forlorn hope that by some miraculous chance, at least a small measure of success would be attendant upon the enterprise. But from developments, it appears that the insatiable greed of the promotors themselves obviated even this. The row which marked the closing days is a shame and a disgrace, but its lesson has not been lost upon the negro race.

Ignoring the lesser sattelites which hovered in his golden orbit, to Mr. Giles B. Jackson, chief offender, we say, that as a leader you are a failure, a miserable and obnoxious one. You have never deceived the black folks and we believe that you have played upon the credulity of the white for the last time, that is to any harmful extent. Now, sir, here is your hat, there is the door; it cost Uncle Sam a cold fifty-five thousand to rid the Negro race of you forever, but it is worth it, every blooming penny.

(Petersburg, Va., Colored Virginian.)

SEMI-CENT[illegible] CELEBRATION OF ANN[illegible]RY OF FREE[illegible]M.

The bill introduced before the legislature at Jefferson City asking for [illegible] an appropriation [illegible] to arrange an exhibit at the semi-centennial celebration of the anniversary of freedom, to be held in Chicago in August, said exhibit to display the progress and achievement of the Negroes of the state of Missouri during the fifty years, was unanimously reported out by the appropriation committee of the senate and stands a splendid chance of passing the house. The thanks of the Negroes of Missouri are due those splendid Senators Green and Casey of Jackson county, and the author of the bill, Senator Kinney of St. Louis. No better friends to the race than these men ever sat in the state legislature. On behalf of the Negroes of the state of Missouri and the National Commission the Sun desires to extend their sincere thanks to these splendid gentlemen.

LINCOLN EXPOSITION MONSTER SUCCESS.

Mayor William Hale Thompson Spoke Wednesday Night—Ohio Has Best Exhibit—Major Jackson's Interview.

The Exposition has closed. Over 135,000 attended. Mayor William Hale Thompson spoke on Wednesday evening. It was a glorious night. On Thursday night, which was the last, over 7,000 people passed through the gates.

Major [illegible] Jackson, a member of the Illinois Commission, who has worked faithfully for its success, said to a Defender reporter:

The total attendance was 135,000. Closing night, 7,000. Ohio had the best exhibit. Michigan had a very good exhibit. Other states having exhibits were Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Alabama, Oklahoma, Mississippi, South Carolina. Of especial attention is the old grinding mill, 223 years old, showing the way in which meal was ground in the days of old.

The Lincoln exhibit, belonging to Old Man Gunther, which was priceless. It is estimated to be worth at least $500,000.

The convention was a financial success the second week.

I am thankful to the people of Chicago for their liberal patronage of the exposition and especially thankful to the fraternal organizations who came to the exposition in bodies of 500 to 2,000, whose entire attendance was about 22,000. In fact the secret societies were greatly responsible for the success that the jubilee enjoyed. The number of out of town visitors was in the neighborhood of 25,000. They were liberal in their praise of the exposition as a whole. The largest attendance was on the night of the Knights of Pythias, attendance being 7,000, and with the Elks and Foresters tied for second place, attendance being 6,000. On the opening day the attendance was 15,000 and five thousand were denied admission on account of the fire regulations. That of course being a day of free admission to the public.

RICHMOND EXPOSITION GETS NICE COAT OF WHITEWASH

Richmond, Va., Sept. 9.—The committee appointed by the Exposition Commission to investigate rumors that Col. Giles B. Jackson as

ector general, did not manage the financial end properly, has reported to Governor Stuart that the finances were properly handled.

The committee, which was composed of John H. Braxton, William Miller and Theodore W. Jones, says that a thorough examination was made that Colonel Jackson accounted for the $55,000 given by Congress and that Jackson "has turned over an asset to the association value at $16,000."

This is presumably the history of the race that Mr. Jackson is alleged to have sold the commisson.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO AUTHORS

The National Association of Negro Authors is one of the latest developments of the race's civic life. The organization comes late as it should, since letters, like art, is the flowering of a nation. Some one has said art properly sets in at the beginning of decadence. The hard proposition will not be admitted at its face value, but it is, nevertheless, true, that leisure and wealth are the forerunners of culture in the best sense.

The rule is beautifully exemplified by our own race, which has been struggling in pioneer style with the more engrossing things, those that usually beset a people at their beginning as a nation. The means of existence was the uppermost question for years. The question is still with us, yet no one can deny that we are easier in the efforts to live. The bread and butter phase of our existence has given away to one where there are prospects of ease and comfort, when the mind takes its natural course upwards. With the adornment of the person and home comes that of the mind, all being founded in the fact of progress beyond the limitations of pressing need.

Since freedom there has been more or less done by way of literary production. It was more or less crude, reflecting the source and opportunity. Now and then there were high lights, the divine afflatus being no respecter of persons. Paul Lawrence Dunbar was hit with an arrow from "love's" quiver and he became at once one of the "anointed." Others previous to him made good. But at this day of prosperity when a comparative leisure class is emerging to the front, the flood gates are opening. Books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers are being sent out attended with satisfactory marks of scholarship and culture. The producers of these may rightly be called authors. They are cudgeling their own brains, producing in a satisfactory way for the benefit of the race and mankind.

August 27th and 28th a group of these individuals assembled at Chicago to compare notes, to help one another by exchange of opinions and to learn of the voice of experience in the interest of their own culture and the betterment of the race. We may say that the idealism of the organization is to transcend the race, to take part in the literary world unlabelled with class or race distinction. Genius is not tied down by color or race. Any other notion of it is unworthy. The organization has such an idea in view.

The meeting at Chicago was not as largely representative as it could have been. Many persons who are eligible to membership found it impossible to respond to the call. Among those present were: Monroe N. Work, Hallie Q. Brown, Hiram H. Holland, R. T. Greener, W. H. A. Moore, William Pickens, Kelly Miller, Major John R. Lynch and Wallace Rice.

Dr. M. A. Majors, who managed this feature of the exposition, deserves credit for making it a success. There are a number of bright lights which could have added greatly to the program had it been possible for them to attend. Such persons as Alice Ruth Dunbar, Mary Church Terrell, Dr. Anna Cooper, R. W. Thompson and others yet would have given more impetus to the forward literary movement and journalistic impulse.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION—STAR LIGHT BAND ENTERTAINED—SCHOOLS CLOSE MAY 30—VISITORS.

McKinney, Tex., June 9.—The Emancipation celebration promises to be one of the best ever fitnessed in Collin county, to include the best stock show and other interesting features. The young men are buying homes instead of renting. Departures: Miss A. E. Gregory, Mrs. H. V. Coffee and children, Gainesville; Mrs. N. Holloway, Sherman; Mmes. P. A. Wilkerson, Zepher Grover, Mr. Billy Douglass, Austin; Mrs. D. Crabtree, Miss A. E. Young, Denison. The Star Light Band of Second Baptist was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Scott Thursday. New readers of Express: Mmes. S. Duncan, Zela Huey, Bertha Towns, Ethel Rhine, Amanda Smith, Ida Grey, S. Stewart; Messrs. J. Wiggins, Edward Hopkins, Rev. S. M. Smith, Henry Wadkins, Mr. Sam Bumpers. Deacon Jeff Clayton visited service here Sunday night. Commencement exercises were held May 30th. Mr. George Allen Banks graduated with high honors. Arrivals: Miss Sallie Smith, Denison; Mrs. Lula Bead, Mr. P. W. Stewart.

NAMED COMMISSIONERS TO RICHMOND EXPO.

Special to The New York Age.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—The following commissioners have been appointed by Gov. Whitman to represent the State of New York at the National Negro Exposition to be held at Richmond, Va.: Henry A. Spencer, Rochester, N. Y., chairman; Rufus A. Perry, Brooklyn, secretary; Joseph Hawkins, Albany; the Rev. J. Wesley Johnson, New York City, and Charles W. Anderson, New York City.

Charles W. Anderson has tendered his resignation as a member of the commission.

NEGROES CELEBRATE EMANCIPATION DAY

Negro Educator Speaks To Large Audience At Opelika—Proclamation Is Read to Crowd.

Volunteer 12-3-14

Special to The Advertiser.

OPELIKA, ALA., Jan. 2—Under the auspices of the Emancipation Association, P. ... Parish, president and H. M. Wells, secretary, the leading colored citizens of Opelika, assembled in the St. Luke African Methodist Episcopal church yesterday and held services appropriate to Emancipation Day. The main auditorium of the beautiful new brick edifice was filled with negroes from all the walks of life, who listened to and applauded the execution of a program which included the reading of the proclamation of Emancipation by Abraham Lincoln, well prepared essays on "What Should be Done with our Boys" good singing by a trained choir and closing with an address by Rev. A. F. Owens, of Selma University, Selma Ala.

In his address the principal speaker cited the growth of the negro population in this country from the twenty souls brought from Africa in 1620 to ten millions reported by the United States census in 1910. He declared that the negroes now own seven-hundred million dollars in property, including 600,000 homes, thirty-five thousand church buildings which cost fiftysix millions dollars and twenty million acres of land.

Rev. Owens, the orator of the day, further declared that the negro farmers cultivate forty million acres of land, and that the gross income from the negro farmer yearly is three-hundred million dollars. He said the negro has ten thousand business establishments, including fifty-seven banks and three hundred drug stores. The negro support two hundred universities, colleges and other schools, with three million children in school under forty-thousand teachers, and that sixty-seven per cent. of the negro population can read and write.

Closing his address, which was frequently applauded, the speaker declared that the lesson of the hour is for the negroes to make men and women of themselves. This, he declared to be the supreme duty of the negro citizen of this great country.

FREE DINNER—SIR KNIGHTS AND DAUGHTERS—MRS. MARY WATERS NO MORE—SICK—REPORT OF ROD AND GUN CLUB—OTHER BRIEFS OF INTEREST.

Tyler, Texas, June 22.—The 9th of June was a great day for the Tyler people and the visitors from all the nearby places. A free dinner was served at the fair grounds. Sunday June 20th, was a great day for the Knights and Daughters of Tabor. The sermon was preached by Rev. A. A. Taylor. On August 12th the Tabors will have their anniversary out on the East Texas Academy campus. Mrs. Mary Waters, wife of the well known cook, Gordon Waters, died at her home in East Tyler June 18th, after a few hours' illness. Mrs. Waters was a very devoted mother and a Christian lady. She leaves husband and seven children to mourn her loss. Miss Pearlie Ratcliff, Mmes. Nora Pierce, Emma Rather, Hannah Fowels and Dollie Thomas are convalescing. Missie Lunettie Davis, the little daughter of Mr. W. M. Davis, is visiting relatives in Rusk County. Arrivals: Mrs. Mollie Scott, Winona; Mr. Arch Evans, Sherman.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION AT MAGNET

Magnet, Va., April 12, 1915.—A large gathering witnessed the greatest treat of the season at Union Hall, Magnet, Friday, April 9th, at 1 p. m. The Afro-American Educational Aid Association held its 10th annual Emancipation Celebration.

After devotionals, the following programme was rendered.

Welcome Address, Mr. T. E. Tynes; Response, L. S. Holloway; Paper, "Thought Before Action," Miss Edna E. Goodrich; Paper, "What is Education and What Education is Most Beneficial to the Negro," Miss M. E. Johnson; Oration, "Kindness" Miss Lucille Sprivery; Paper, "The Trials of Life, Miss Sophia Wright; Paper, "What the Government Does to Help us in our desire for Knowledge" Miss Nettie Bailey; Chief Orator, Rev. D. W. Baer; Closing Remars, Mr. Oliver.

The singing was led by Miss Pauline C. Boman. Music by the Union Hall Band. Refreshments were sold at moderate prices for the benefit of the new school.

L. D. Banks, president; T. E. Tynes, vice president; F. A. Bowman, secretary; L. A. Bailey, treasurer; G. O. Bailey, chaplain; G. A. Banks, seargeant-at-arms.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

JUN 23 1915

EMANCIPATION FAIR PLANNED BY NEGROES

Exposition in South Will Commemorate 50th Anniversary of Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent

ATLANTA, June 22.—The negroes of Virginia, and the South generally, are making extensive preparations for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of emancipation and the achievements of the negroes of the United States, which will be marked by an exposition to be held in Richmond, July 5 to 27.

The negroes hold annually a fair in Richmond, and similar fairs are held elsewhere in the South by the negroes from time to time, but never before have the negroes undertaken anything so pretentious as this exposition.

Considerable money has been secured for the project, including a federal appropriation of $55,000, an appropriation of $7000 from the State of New York, and an appropriation of $5000 from the City Council of Richmond. Besides these, there have been numerous smaller appropriations, and many private donations.

The negro who is largely responsible for the success with which the exposition movement has already met is Giles B. Jackson, of Richmond, one of the wealthiest and most influential men of his race in the South, who has been made president of the Exposition Association. He is the leading negro lawyer of Virginia and was at one time a prominent figure in Richmond politics. He has been associated with Presidents and has had a career more eventful, perhaps, than any negro in the world.

* * *

Jackson was born a slave in Goochland County, Va. At the outbreak of the Civil War he went to the war with his master, Colonel Charles W. Dickinson, of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry. In a Caroline County campaign he was captured by the Union troops. He asked to be taken before General Grant to send him back to his master, which the general consented to do, giving him a pass and telling him the password. This was "Friend of the Union." On his way through the lines he was surrounded by half a dozen pickets, who demanded the watchword, and when he had given it, asked whether he thought he was the only friend the Union had.

Later, though, Jackson again fell into the hands of the Federals and once more asked to see General Grant. When he showed the pass that General Grant had given him before he had no difficulty in gaining an audience with the General. He was for the second time allowed to return to his master.

The next time that Jackson saw General Grant was after the war, when Richmond was under military government and the General was President of the United States. There was a factional quarrel in Richmond over the boundary lines of a ward. The military government represented one side, and Jackson represented the other. The question was appealed to President Grant. President Grant said to the representatives of both sides:

"The only one of you whom I know is Jackson. I know him to be honest." He then asked Jackson for a map, showing the territory in dispute. Across the troublesome ward he wrote, "Jackson's ward," and it has been this ever since.

* * *

Jackson is wealthy, and has made a success of practically everything he has undertaken. If there is a negro in the South who is capable of making a success of the "Emancipation Exposition," he is the one.

J. D. G.

Emancipation — 1915

Chicago Herald

August 1915

Holiday Is Declared In Negro's Honor

FOR the first time in the history of Chicago and Cook County, as far back as old-timers can remember, the city and county authorities have declared a holiday in honor of the negro race.

By proclamation of Mayor Thompson, issued yesterday, and by resolution of the county board—the latter adopted after a lively row that threatened to become bitter—the city and county buildings will be closed next Monday, as far as practical, in recognition of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the negro.

It really is the fifty-second year, but plans to observe the fiftieth anniversary began two years ago and as the exposition to celebrate the event, under state patronage, will open in the Coliseum on Sunday, the following day was agreed on for the holiday.

* * * * *

On the night Mayor Thompson was inaugurated Alderman Oscar DePriest, the first negro elected to the city council, also introduced as his first official act a resolution directing attention to the exposition and providing for the holiday. The resolution was adopted, but had been almost forgotten. Yesterday, however, the attention of the city officials was directed to it and the mayor was communicated with at the Thousand Islands.

Late in the afternoon, at the request of the mayor, Secretary Fitzmorris gave out copies of the proclamation, which reads as follows:

"In compliance with the terms of a resolution adopted by the city council on April 26, 1915, declaring the half-century anniversary of negro freedom a holiday, I hereby proclaim Monday, Aug. 23, as a legal holiday.

"All departments of the city government are ordered closed on that day with the exception of the departments of police, fire, health and electricity, which shall remain open for the transaction of necessary business."

* * * * *

With a copy of the proclamation a messenger hurried over to the county building, where the county board was in session. Commissioner Joseph Fitzgerald introduced a resolution to close the county offices on Monday. It was adopted, but not without opposition.

"That is a bunk resolution," said Commissioner Carolan. "The county board has no authority to close the building. High salaried employes will get paid anyway because they are paid by the month, but the county has many per diem men who are docked whenever you have one of these holidays. You can shut up the county hospital for a day."

"We don't want to do that," interrupted Mr. Fitzgerald.

"Send for the attorney," said Mr. Carolan. "He will tell you you have no authority."

"Nix on that attorney stuff," said Commissioner Scott. "A lot of that is bunk. Just get the statutes. We can read them."

* * * * *

"Where do you stand on the colored race?" asked Mr. Fitzgerald of Mr. Carolan.

"I was born in the South and have a real sympathy for them," replied Mr. Carolan.

"This is for the colored race," commented Mr. Fitzgerald.

"You know it isn't. You know who it is for," answered Mr. Carolan.

"Since an Irishman urges the cause of the negro, I will vote for the resolution," said Commissioner Maclean.

"Since I contributed $25 to help this celebration along, I will give it another boost," said Mr. Scott.

Commissioners Carolan and Busse voted against the resolution, but all others present voted for it.

It was estimated that it cost the city and county $5,000 each in salaries for every holiday. Since May 1 of this year there have been holidays on Memorial day, Judicial election day, Independence day, Eastland burial day and Emancipation day, representing a cost to the taxpayers of $50,000.

act was given the unanimous vote of Chicago's city council.

Mayor Thompson, in signing the act, used the same pen which Governor Dunne used in signing the act creating the Illinois Half-Century Commission.

The Chicago exposition management is being forced to a standstill by men in Chicago who ought to be interested in making it go. Maybe we are strong on that word—men. We know that the management is [illegible] and it may be that's but one man. With a newspaper behind him, however, makes him as formidable as an army with banners. We are not onto the merits of the quarrel. We know that the publication is interested in seeing that no more money come into the hands of the management than what it has got. Strange! Yet the publication may know what it is talking about. However, it seems to wish to charge crookedness before the fact. If we are not mistaken, the legislature of Illinois has given $25,000, not a great sum, for a great exposition. There may be other funds. If not, the management will have to cut the garment according to the cloth. Especially built buildings are not necessary. Chicago has splendid buildings, sufficient for our exhibits, whatever they may be. It is reasonable to think that the exposition will do some business and thus help in the way of expenses.

ASK APPROPRIATION FOR EXPOSITION

The Journal

Raleigh, N. C. March 1.—A delegation of colored citizens appeared before the senate appropriations committee and ask for an appropriation of two thousand dollars to aid the Negroes of North Carolina to befittingly celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Negro freedom in this country. The committee of legislators took the matter under advisment.

CHICAGO DAY AUGUST 23 AT HALF-CENTURY EXPO.

Special to The New York Age.

Chicago, Ill., April [illegible]. The first act to receive Mayor Thompson's approval was the measure introduced by Alderman Oscar DePriest, designating Monday, August 23, as Chicago Day at the National Half-Century Exposition to be held in commemoration of the fiftieth year of the Negro's emancipation. The

WHITE AND COLORED PEOPLE AT THE EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION—MISS HENRIETTA JACKSON WAS QUEEN OF THE DAY.

M. E. S. S. Wins Prize—Quarterly Conference at C. M. E.—Marriages—Birth—Sick—Visitors.

Abilene, Tex., June 23.—The Emancipation celebration was acknowledged by both white and colored to be the best ever pulled off in West Texas. Miss Henrietta Jackson was the successful winner in the contest for the queen of the day and was presented $8 by the Association. The parade was led by Preident Fred Harris and wife, followed by colored brass band, decorated floats, buggies, lady riders and carriages. Thousands of people witnessed the parade, which was fully one-half mile long, and at the picnic grounds no meals were sold, everything was free. Hundreds of people were fed, both white and colored, and there was lots of barbecue left. The citizens gave liberally to make the barbecue a success. Mrs. Fred Harris won prize for best decorated vehicle; Miss Florence for most graceful rider; A. M. E. S. S. for best decorated float. The prizes were presented by Prof. Glover. The citizens are in debt to the president, Fred Harris, Henry L. Harper, Elbert Alexander, Mesdames Merchant and Alexander and others for the success of the celebration Many visitors were here from Stamford, Weatherford and Albany, to spend the 19th of June. Abilene Colts defeated Weatherford in two games, 18th and 19th. Hundreds of people witnessed the games. Rev. B. Smith will hold his quarterly conference at C. M. E. this week. Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Ora Crawford to Mr. Alfred Hayden June 24th. Mrs. Donie Isom, widow of the late Rev. Isom, was married Sunday at the M. E. church, at 3:30 p. m., to Mr. Haywood, of Arkansas, Rev. Downs officiated. Mesdames Smith and Young of Weatherford paid a visit to their daughter. Born to Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Brown, a fine girl. Prof. H. D. Robinson of Mineral Wells; Revs. Taylor of Granbury, and Burton of Ft. Worth, were here last week. Mesdames G. H. Washington, Carlos Bussell, E. Marshall are on the sick list. Rev. Gill was in Ballinger Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smith of Pecos, paid their relatives a visit last week.

OHIO APPROPRIATES $5,000 FOR CHICAGO EXPOSITION IN AUGUST

(Special to Chicago Defender.)

Columbus, Ohio, June 4.—Governor Frank B. Willis signed bill yesterday which appropriates $5,000 for the Lincoln Jubilee and Half Century Anniversary of Negro Freedom to be celebrated Aug. 22 to Sept. 16 at Coliseum Building. Information was immediately sent to Thomas Wallace Swann, secretary of the Illinois commission.

N. T. HEGEMAN CO. AT RICHMOND EXPOSITION

Special to The New York Age.

Richmond, Va., July 7.—An interesting feature at the Richmond Exposition is the "Atlantic City Booth," containing many reproductions of the leading hotels, piers and boardwalk, showing the prosperity the colored people are enjoying at Atlantic City.

A very prominent space at the Atlantic City Booth is occupied by the N. T. Hegeman Company, owners and developers of Richland, N. J. They have a display of the different fruits and vegetables grown at Richland, together with facts and figures of the advantages of owning town lots, garden plots or a farm at Richland.

The opportunities at Richland are great, owing to its close proximity to Atlantic City, which affords big markets for all kinds of crops, chickens and eggs, making the land more than desirable from a point of investment as well as speculation. H. Thos. Calloway, representative of the N. T. Hegeman Company, who is in charge of the booth, with several pleasant young ladies, is extending to everybody a cordial smiling welcome and distributing beautiful pamphlets showing modern, yet low-priced, homes, which the N. T. Hegeman Company makes a specialty of building; also full description of the Richland property with prices and terms of same.

When at the Exposition you will find it interesting as well as profitable to visit this booth.

EMANCIPATION ASSOCIATION

The Norfolk Emancipation Association held its first session of the year on October 4th with an attendance of 210. After hearing reports from committees the following officers were elected: G. W. Giddings, president; Mrs. Martha Walker, first vice president; Matthew Nicholson, second vice president; Mrs. Esther E. A. White, secretary; Miss Mary Nelson, recording secretary; James P. Carter, treasurer; D. E. Ackiss, chief marshall; Nicholas Langley, chaplain; D. J. Roberts, sergeant-at-arms; S. A. Holt, guard; Frank L. Carter, reporter. The officers were installed by the retiring president, Mr James M. Collins, who leaves the chair with the association in good shape financially and otherwise. At the next meeting resolutions expressing the association's appreciation of Mr. Collins' services will be read and a medal will be given him.

F. J. Garrett, J. W. Fitts and F. L. Carter, committee. A. Woodhouse was appointed assistant chief marshall. All delegates are requested to report as soon as possible.

Those desiring to be aides will report to the chief marshall. More precaution and law if necesary will be used to prevent undesirable persons from entering the parade. All persons expecting to have vehicles in line must consult the president and chief marshall before the day of the parade.

The Petersburg Colored Virginian very pointedly calls attention to the lethargy in the matter of advertising on the part of the promoters of the semi-centennial celebration to be held in Richmond this summer and for which the government has appropriated $55,000. To the claim of Mr. Jackson that the management is not able to advertise the exposition the Virginian replies that if that is so they are not able to hold an exposition. Quite true. If Mr. Jackson had wisely spent the money among colored newspapers that he has been sinking weekly in his "Industrial Advocate" the exposition

would have been well advertised and a healthy public sentiment created for it. But what does Mr. Jackson care? The government has a plenty money.

Phil H. Brown Here.

Mr. Phil H. Brown, editor of the Hopkinsville News, and a member of the Kentucky Negro Exposition Commission, was in the city last week to attend the Fraternal Congress, which was in session at the Pythian Temple building last Friday, also the meeting of the exposition. Mr. Brown who was selected by the Governor as a member, is also director of publicity. Mr. Brown is one of the most widely known editors and journalists in this country. Three years ago his ability was recognized by President Taft and the Republican National Committee and was selected publicity director of the last Republican campaign for president. His work for the Republican party in state and national politics has been of such inestimable value that the state of Kentucky will place his name before the next state Republican convention for delegate-at-large. From all reports Mr. Brown will be the only colored man whose name will be presented at the convention as all the leaders of the eleven districts of the state have not only promised him their support but have said that he is the only man who deserves to go. Mr. Brown, through the Saturday News, Hopkinsville, Ky., rendered yeoman service in the interest of Mr. Morrow, who ran for Governor on the Republican ticket. At the meeting of the exposition commission last Friday he acted as temporary secretary. He offered many valuable suggestions in the way of publicity and promotions which the commission highly endorsed. The first of the year active work will be begun by Mr. Brown. He will be assisted by Carey Lewis.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE APPROPRIATES MONEY FOR EIGHTH REGIMENT AND NEGRO EXPOSITION.

Hon. George L. Knox, of The Freeman to Attend Meeting of Editors, Writers and Journalists.

(By Cary B. Lewis.)

Chicago, Ill., June 25.—The Illinois Legislature came to a close Saturday with Major R. R. Jackson and Editor S. B. Turner coming away with honors. They were the two representatives from this district. Both fared well in the passage of the bills offered by them. Both supported and worked faithfully for the passage of the bills appropriating $75,000 for the completion of the new Eighth Regiment Armory and $25,000 for the exposition to be held here this summer. The exposition will be held at the Coliseum, beginning August 23 to September 26. The City Council has passed an ordinance, making August 23d a legal holiday. The secretary reports that from fifteen to twenty conventions will be held here during the time of the exposition will be open. Visitors are expected here from all parts of the country. One of the most notable of all the conventions will be that of editors, journalists and writers. Dr. M. A. Majors and Mr. W. H. A. Moore are the two moving spirits and they claim that every writer of prominence will be in attendance. Mr. Moore is arranging a fine program for the occasion. Mr. Elwood C. Knox, of The Freeman, was here this week and expressed his intention of coming to the August meeting anod will be accompanied by his father, Mr. Geo. L. Knox, publisher of The Freeman.

The usual Juneteenth speculation is in preparation for the colored folk of Texas. It were about time for the present order of celebration to pass. It is a nuisance which should be abated. The first day of January and the 19th day of June are two days when the colored youth should be assembled for their forebears and taught the history of their race. In this way, the sum total of respect of the auditors would be increased, a thing devoutly to be wished for. Then the Negro preachers, teachers and men and women of exalted purpose take warning from these lines and start next year in time. Budweiser, Red Lemonade and Water Melons have done their work. Let us have something more substantial.

SECRETARY OF CHICAGO EXPOSITION FORCED OUT

Chicago, September 3.—Thomas Wallace Swann, the originator of the plan to hold the big exposition now in progress here, has been "fired" from his job as secretary of the commission that planned the affair.

Swann has been a stormcenter ever since he has been drawing $125 a month as secretary of the commission. His colleagues say that Swann has not accounted for various sums of money passing through his hands, and this totals more than $1,000, they say.

Meanwhile the controversy has been on some money that the State appropriated for the Exposition remains locked upon vaults at Springfield. The employes of the exposition had to receive their wages last Saturday out of the gate receipts.

Swann was fired Monday on charges of alleged insubordination, neglect of duty and failure to account for funds placed in his care.

THE 19TH OF JUNE.

The Nineteenth of June celebration as carried out in this city last Saturday deserves to be the last of its kind. The program did not contain any patriotic exercises—nothing whatever to remind one of the occasion which gave it birth. Those who had it in charge were evidently in the business for what could be made out of it in a financial enterprise and appear to have had little else in view.

Without entering into any censure of the men who operated the 'celebration," or their methods, it is enough to say that the day has come to change the character of the celebration, and it is to be hoped that this will be done by the men and women who must feel some regret at the way we celebrated Saturday.

BRIEF ITEMS OF MCKINNEY HAPPENINGS THE PAST WEEK.

McKinney, Texas, June 23.—The 19th picnic was a successful affair. In the stock show exhibition on the two-year-old colt of Mr. Hugh Fields won first prize; the three-year-old colt of Mr. Billy Douglass, second prize. Mrs. Nannie Robinson, fastest runner in fat women's race, second race; Mrs. Harriet Jones, fastest runner in ladies' foot race. Born to Rev. and Mrs. M. K. Curry, the 20th, a boy. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hudson, a boy that lived only a few hours. The city teachers were re-elected June 13th at Pilgrim Rest Baptist, Rev. G. R. Cushenberry was with us; $9.00 was raised. Rev. Wm. Harris, Celina, preached at Pilgrim Rest, the 20th. Mr. R. W. Wilkerson has gone to Marlin for his health. Departures: Miss Mollie Shackelford, Mott; Rev. Johnson, Dallas. Mrs. A. B. Hedric, D. M. N. G., made her annual visit to the H. H. of Ruth the 22nd. The annual sermon of the Knights of Tabor and Daughters was preached Sunday at C. M. E. church. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Robinson attended the funeral of Mrs. Doshie Gooden at Denton last week.

USUAL CHARGES AGAINST GILES

His Associates Allege That He Misused Funds Of Negro Exposition

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Richmond, Va., July 29.—Dr. R. E. Jones and William Miller, two of the officers of the Negro Historical and Industrial Exposition, called on Governor Stuart today to make protest against expenditures authorized by Giles B. Jackson, the president, on the ground that they were extravagant.

The Governor heard what they had to say and then told them to make whatever statement they desired and to reduce it to writing, directing them to file the same with State Accountant Smyth. This was done later in the day and the paper, in a sealed envelope, was handed to Assistant Accountant Cook, who took the precaution to ascertain if he should receive it. The Governor told him to take the papers and to hand them to Mr. Smyth on his return to the city.

WILSON'S BAND PLAYS FIRST "NATIONAL AIR" ON THE GROUNDS—A QUIET AND ORDERLY CELEBRATION—MARRIAGE.

Hillsboro, Tex., June 23.—The celebration here was the best ever. From the moment Wilson's concert band of Waco, played its first "National Air" to the closing of the gates Saturday night, the fair park was literally thronged with "busy bodies." This was a most orderly, soberly and sanely conducted celebration ever held in Hillsboro. The features of the program were the addresses by Hon. Horton B. Porter, Judge of the 58th Dist. Ct.; Dr. M. T. Andrews, pastor First Baptist Church (white); Rev. H. H. Hopkins, pastor Mt. Moriah Baptist, and the solo, "Adam Had No Mammy," by Miss Maggie F. Jones, in which she acquitted herself to the delight of all her hearers. Mr. Frank Engram and Miss Dora Wilson were married Sunday night at the home of the bride's mother, Rev. L. H. Hopkins officiated. Departures: Mrs. Lula Aaron and daughter, Cleburne; Misses Helen Whitfield, Thelma Morris and C. V. Blackman, Waco; Mr. W. H. Holloway and Prof. W. L. Simmons, Waco.

THAT RICHMOND FAIR.

The Star of Newport News, Va., of July 24 had this sad commentary on the Richmond Fair:

"Today ends the existence of one of the greatest farces that has ever been inflicted upon the people of this section of the country.

"Some time ago the Congress of the United States appropriated the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars to assist in celebrating the fiftieth year of the Negro's freedom in this land, and that money was entrusted to Giles B. Jackson and some other men, whom we have never heard mentioned, for the consummation of the result named; but never in all our experience and observations have we seen a more miserable failure in projecting such an affair.

"Instead of enlisting the help of the Negro newspapers throughout the country in promoting this enterprise, Mr. Jackson essayed to advertise the affair by issuing a publication called the "Industrial Herald," which few people read, and fewer still remember anything in it which they read, and from the beginning to the end few people seemed to take sufficient interest in the Negro Industrial Exposition to even help it to make a decent headway."

We are sorry to know that the worst has happened to Mr. Jiles & Co. We are not sure that anything could have saved his show. We are sure, however, that he made no great effort to make it a go. It is natural to think that he thought he would have success. He was supported by the government and his state. He saw no reason to be careful about how he dealt with the newspapers or any other helpful agencies.

Mr. Jackson's failure is also a race failure, since the affair was projected in the name of the race, standing for fifty years of progress since freedom. If we understand it correctly something like eighty thousand dollars was on hand, or at the command of the management. This sum would not have provided for specially constructed buildings, but it was great to be used in connection with the fair grounds or some hall or other structure which are to be found in that city.

Judging from what the Star says, the management was such that it did not invite confidence. Very early the newspapers grew suspicious, and accordingly put in a rap, but to no purpose. It had the dough, so what to —— did it care.

It happens so often that when things of the kind are to be done those that have the ordering seem to delight in selecting those to manage who are the least liable to make good. When such affairs are to be managed for white people, a record of successful past performances as long as the moral law is required. Success is practically insured in advance; not financially always, as expositions seldom pay in that respect, but for the purposes aimed at in the projection.

If the Richmond, Va., exposition was an exposition, or reflection of our activities, we might as well give up. Happily, the reflection was not faithful.

19TH OF JUNE CELEBRATION AT FAIR PARK—OTHER INTERESTING NOTES.

Hillsboro, Tex., June 9.—Next Saturday being our legal holiday (19th) we will not make our delivery until Sunday. Those within their paper earlier may call at 241 So. Church St. Mrs. Ethel Ferrell left Sunday for San Antonio. The citizens will celebrate the 19th of June at the Fair Park next Friday and Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mass represented their respective lodges, Sun Juan No. 70, and Sprig of Myrtle No. 54, in Austin this week. Mrs. Hattie Steptoe and Miss Susie Gooden returned from Brady. Rev. Willis Grigsby left Monday for Idabel, Okla. Rev. W. T. Tally, pastor of Little Zion church will be absent from the city about 60 days. The school board elected colored teachers recently.

Negro Exhibit.

Constitution, 12-27-14

Thomasville, Ga., December 26.—(Special.)—The negroes of Thomasville and Thomas county are taking great interest in the industrial exhibit to be made by them here on Thursday and Friday, and it bids fair to be very interesting. The exhibit made by them last year was very much of a surprise to most people who had not realized the progress made by the members of the race here along industrial lines and it attracted much attention and favorable comment generally. This year it has been decided to hold a fair along with it and prizes have been offered that will draw many more exhibitors.

Emancipation Celebration – 1916

NEEDS OF THE NEGRO POINTED OUT BY FLOYD

Striking Address Delivered at the Emancipation Exercises at Cordele.

Constitution 1-2-16

Cordele, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—Rev. Silas X. Floyd, principal of the Gwinnett colored public school at Augusta, spoke to the colored people here today at the Emancipation exercises. His subject was "The Needs of the Negro." Among other things he said:

"What the colored race needs in Georgia is not so much its rights and privileges as self-elevation. All true progress is from within, never from without. A race, like an individual, must rise or fall by its own exertions, its own efforts. We might as well understand this now as later. The present is no time for theories, for dreams and visions. We must make up our minds to face the facts and try to remedy them. The great majority of the negro race is poor. The great majority of the negro race is ignorant. The race needs to be taught; the race needs to be trained; the race needs practical assistance. Somebody must be willing to stand up and tell the truth, no matter how unpopular it may make him with his own race.

"I am discussing today what we need from the inside, not from the outside. We need, for one thing, better homes—better and cleaner houses. The use of the bathtub must be taught to our race as a whole. We do not keep our bodies clean enough by frequent bathing to ward off disease and keep us strong and vigorous and healthy. We sleep in small, dirty, poorly ventilated rooms and after awhile we die of consumption or typhoid fever or something of the kind, and, then, blame it on God. Impure air has killed more negroes than anything else has done. Somehow negroes have a horror of night air—they think that all night air is bad air; when, as a matter of fact, any reputable physician will tell them that the best air they can breathe between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. is night air. But negroes don't believe it, and they shut themselves up in small bedrooms at night from which all outside air is studiously and carefully excluded. If they were wise, they would let a plenty of night air into their sleeping quarters.

"We need to behave ourselves in public places. We need to improve our conduct on the railroad trains, on the street cars and in public places generally; and we ought to correct the habit which many negroes have of loafing around the street corners and about the depots in Georgia. It is a silly, ignorant, bad habit. Too many negroes seem to be specially commissioned to go down to the depot and welcome the trains when they come in and tell them 'good-bye' when they go out. They do not seem to have any special business; they do not seem to be looking for anybody particularly; they just go down to the station to 'hang around.' That gives other people a bad impression of us, and we ought to stop it.

"Every negro in Georgia ought to thank God and the Georgia legislature for fixing it so that we are not to have any more liquor sold or manufactured in Georgia after May 1, 1916. That is the best thing that has happened for the negro in Georgia since Emancipation. Have you ever traveled on the trains? Have you ever attended a session of the recorder's court? Have you ever seen our negro men and negro women beastly drunk? Then you know that no language is strong enough with which to denounce this vile habit of drinking liquor; and you know, also, that the negro above all others needs to be taught to let liquor alone. The whisky they sell colored people seems to make them worse than the liquor does they sell to the whites. The whisky sold to colored people must be meaner liquor—worse liquor—than that which is sold to phite people. Anyhow, it runs the colored people wild and foolish and crazy.

"The absence of liquor will help us to decrease our criminal record greatly, a thing which the negro needs to do. Not only do we need to decrease our criminal records, but we want also to improve our health record—our death rate should be much lower than it is at present. We also need to raise the tone of the morals of our race.

"The negro race needs to continue to cultivate the friendship of the white man. Peace between the races in the south should be the daily study of every member of the colored race, and any negro who preaches any other doctrine is an enemy of his race. Let us cultivate the southern white man's friendship and good will in all things and in all honorable ways. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose by co-operating with the whites along educational, religious and business lines. The negro needs to know this—to learn this—to understand this thoroughly—and he needs to practice it every day. In nothing was, the late Booker T. Washington greater than in working to win and in winning the southern white man's favor and friendship. We need the sympathy and support of our white neighbors; and we have no need in our race for agitators, busy-bodies, and fire-brands who preach a different doctrine.

"We need also to be taught the value of money. These are fundamental things I am talking about. We throw away too much money on whisky and tobacco, upon picnics and frolics, upon funerals, marriages, baptisms, etc. We have not learned as a race to patronize the savings bank. Three books are essential to the negro's well-being—one is the Bible, one is the spelling book, and the other is the bank book.

"Lastly, we need to learn the gospel of patience. Patience means to await God's time without doubting God's word. Patience teaches the doctrine of non-resistance; patience turns the other cheek; patience does not render evil for evil. Patience does right—behaves itself—and depends upon unseen forces for victory. More victories have been won by patience than were ever won by the sword. Let us work on and strive on and pray on. In due season we shall reap if we faint not."

Cincinnati Com. Tribune

JAN 3 1916

NEGROES MARK RED LETTER DAY

Emancipation of Race Is Celebrated by Great Meeting in Allen Temple—Mayor Puchta Is Present.

CUP TO BE PRESENTED TO GOVERNOR WILLIS

Emancipation, with its fifty-three years of continuous and almost phenomenal progress for the negro race, was celebrated yesterday afternoon with special services at Allen Temple.

The Rev. Charles Sumner Williams, pastor of Allen Temple, served as Chairman, with Mayor George Puchta as the guest of honor and the principal speaker.

Many prominent negroes spoke upon the future of the race. Governor Willis and B. H. Kroger were on the program, but were prevented from attending by illness. Mr. Williams read a telegram from the Governor's secretary saying the Governor was confined to his home with tonsilitis, but that he would appear January 16 at another meeting.

Cup for Governor.

It is planned at that time to present a large silver loving cup to the Governor.

The Rev. Blackwell, pastor of the St. John A. M. E. Church, delivered an address upon "Lincoln the Emancipator."

Prof. Russell, principal of the Douglass School, spoke on "Douglass the Agitator." He said that Douglass was a "fearless and uncompromising defender of the right."

The Rev. Dr. F. D. Scott, Captain of the Ninth Battalion, spoke on "Freedom With Restraint." He compared the negro after emancipation to an iron bar by the roadside—free, but useless—and showed how that bar of iron, coupled into position on an eccentric of an engine, was still free, but performed a useful function. He traced the efforts of the educators of the negro race to develop and so shape him as to enable him to fit into the life of his time as a useful part.

New Emancipation.

Mr. Williams in introducing Mayor Puchta said Cincinnati was to be congratulated on electing a real business man to conduct the business of the city.

"I want to say that I feel sure that Mayor Puchta will give the people of this city one of the very best administrations they ever have had, and when his term is completed he will have pleased them. And I want to say," he continued, "that any one who can please the people of Cincinnati is entitled to a front seat in heaven—without examination."

As the Mayor arose to speak he was greeted with rounds of applause. The Mayor paid high tribute to the pastor and to the other speakers who had preceded him, and to the quality of the musical service to which he had just listened.

His subject was "The New Emancipation."

Has New Meaning.

"Emancipation!" said Mayor Puchta. "How much that word covers, how much it means, not only to you, but to us all. It means deliverance—liberation—release and freedom. The connection of that word emancipation, with the freeing of the slave in this great country of ours, has caused many people to think that there is only one meaning to this word emancipation.

"But let me tell you," said he, "while the emancipation of your race marked one of the greatest steps of progress in the world's history, and while it is perfectly natural and proper that now and in future the word emancipation should be closely connected with the Fifteenth Amendment, I desire at this time to call your attention to the fact and to impress upon your minds the thought that a new emancipation for all of us has been making such rapid strides during the last few years that we can scarcely realize and appreciate the deliverance, the liberation, the freedom, the emancipation, as it were, that is ours.

Better Housing Predicted.

"Your race and my race alike should fully appreciate this new emancipation. We must keep our eyes open to the fact that never at any time in the world's history have advantages been offered as now, and in many cases forced upon us, whether we are willing to accept them or not. It is up to us to make the most of these opportunities."

The Mayor localized the consideration of new emancipation and proceeded to show how through modern invention and improvement and better and more efficiently administered laws there was a new emancipation—a greater freedom and a greater future for all.

"The time is coming, and, in fact, has come, when the city authorities say to the property owners, 'If this house is to be lived in by tenants make it a fit and sanitary place in which a tenant can live.'

"And so this new emancipation has gradually come to pass for us, for all Cincinnatians and the citizens of our great State. And with this new emancipation for our city has also come that great privilege of a greater citizenship; that interest of our people in the affairs and development of our city; that new civic interest and civic pride of our citizens, which today is greater than ever before. Which means the greater development of our city to an even higher standard in its social and commercial affairs, in which every man, woman and child may feel a personal interest."

PLAN CELEBRATION; NEGROES ASK $10,000

Brooklyn Eagle

24 February 1916

Fourteenth Ammendment Anniversary to Be Held in October Throughout City.

WANT ALDERMEN TO PAY.

Board Votes $10,000 to Fire Department for New Ho.. in Eighty-sixth Street.

Application was made to the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon for the granting of $10,000 in special revenue bonds to a committee of fifteen colored citizens of the city, to be known as the "Fourteenth Amendment Semi-Centennial Committee," to defray the expenses of a celebration in October of the semi-centennial of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The resolution was introduced by Alderman Alexander Drescher at the request of officials of organizations for uplift work among the negroes. It was referred to the finance committee.

The committee has power to appoint a secretary and other employees, who are exempt from civil service examination and whose salaries are to be fixed by a majority vote of the committee. The committee is to arrange for and conduct a general exhibition and celebration during October, showing the industrial, educational and religious advancement and achievement of the citizens of New York brought about by the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Board of Aldermen voted $10,000 to the Fire Commissioner to raise and alter the quarters of Engine Company 253, at Eighty-sixth street and twenty-fourth avenue. The company is temporarily housed at Twenty-fifth avenue and Harway avenue. The board also approved the appropriation of $12,000 in corporate stock for the construction of a tunnel under the East Drive of Prospect Park where the bridle path crosses the drive.

The bond resolution names as members of the committee Sumner H. Lark, Edward E. Lee, Charles W. Anderson, William M. Moss, Robert R. Latson, John D. Hadwin, Napoleon B. Marshall, Ferdinand Q. Morton, John M. Royal, Herbert C. Millar, Samuel A. Pease, Anthony McCarthy, J. Frank Wheaton, Seth W. Timms and Nathaniel B. Dodson.

Brooklyn Eag e

February 1916

NEGROES WANT A CELEBRATION.

The formal request made of the Board of Aldermen by the colored people of the city for a $10,000 appropriation to help them celebrate next October the anniversary of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution is not to be lightly turned down. The idea of equality in civil rights is fascinating. The ambition for such equality is worthy. The race has enough members here to justify some consideration.

Yet students of what has happened to the negro since the Reconstruction Period may have reasonable doubts whether the Civil Rights Amendment helped much. It was intended to help. After half a century, in most of the States that were in the Confederacy and had slavery, negroes are still lynched for trivial provocations and no lyncher is every brought to justice. The negro vote is concededly "suppressed" in Louisiana, in Mississippi, in South Carolina, even in Georgia and Alabama. Jury equality does not exist. Equality in schools does not exist. Why should the negroes want to celebrated that amendment?

The punitive clause for vote suppression, in the second section of the document, has never been brought into use. Section 3, barring from Congress persons who violated oaths of office to go into rebellion, is made a dead letter by time. Section 4, prohibiting States from assuming Confederate debt, or obligations springing out of emancipation, has done its work. The first section, however, was the most vital, or was intended to be:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of law.

This has been of no use to negroes. It has been immensely useful to the corporate interests of the whole country. "Person" includes a corporation, though a corporation is not a citizen. Hence the Supreme Court decision that State regulation of freight rates is invalid "if it prevents a railroad company from earning reasonable profit on capital." Hence the ruling that State anti-trust laws are invalid "as to acts done outside State borders." Hence a law prohibiting the issuance of trading stamps is invalid, etc. It would seem that the railroads and the trusts could afford to finance a Civil Rights celebration, if the negroes want to have one.

More than the Anti-Slavery Amendment, this Civil Rights provision angered the sore and bleeding South. A special plea at least might be made for the theory that it did more harm than good; that the negroes would have got more in the past fifty years if the amendment had never gone through. That, of course, is largely a matter of opinion.

NEWS

GALVESTON, TEX

JUN 18 1916

NEGRO CELEBRATION TOMORROW

Fifty-Third Emancipation Anniversary to Be Observed With Parade, Music and Speeches.

Galveston negroes tomorrow will celebrate the fifty-third annniversary of Lincoln's proclamation freeing the slaves during the war between the states.

A parade, music and speeches are included in the program for the day. The parade will form at the Central High School and proceed to the Cotton Jammers' Park, where the remainder of the program will be carried out.

Beginning at 4 o'clock, the exercises will be inaugurated with an invocation by Rev. J. E. Williams. Annie Williams will read the emancipation proclamation and Rev. A. D. Hendon will read a paper in behalf of the Women's Nineteenth of June committee, which has charge of the observance.

Another paper will be read by Viola Scull, and papers also will be read by A. G. Perkins and H. T. Davis. Alfredia Hughes will impersonate the Goddess of Liberty. Rev. Willis J. King will be orator of the day and Rev. S. S. Washington master of ceremonies.

E. Samuel King is to be grand marshal of the parade and the heads of the various committees are: Arrangements, Mrs. Mike Williams; program, Mrs. M. V. Blair; stand, Mrs. M. J. Williams; finance, R. V. Clitheral; reception, Mrs. G. C. Harrison.

The route of the parade will be as follows: Forming at the Central High School, west on Avenue M to Twenty-seventh street, north on Twenty-seventh street to Avenue K west on Avenue K to Twenty-ninth street; north on Twenty-ninth street to Market street; east on Market street to Twenty-fourth street, north on Twenty-fourth street to Strand: east on Strand to Twentieth street; south on Twentieth street to Market; west on Market street to Tremont street; south on Tremont street to Avenue M and west on Avenue M to Thirty-fifth street and thence to the park.

PROPOSES CELEBRATION FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Brooklyn Standard Union

FEB 24 1916

A resolution by Alderman A. S. Drescher for the appropriation of $10,000 to be spent by a designated committee of fifteen colored men was referred by the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon to its Finance Committee. The money is requested so that an exhibition and celebration may be held in October, showing the progress of "citizens of New York, brought about by the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and ratified by the State of New York fifty years ago." This amendment in effect made the colored man a citizen of the States and country.

The third section of the resolution follows:

"The said Fourteenth Amendment Semi-Centennial Committee shall have power, upon nomination by its chairman and by a majority vote of its members, to appoint a secretary, directors of bureaus, organizers, clerks, office facilities as it deems necessary for the promotion of the said celebration. By a majority vote of the said committee, compensation or salary may be paid to any person employed by them or performing services at the request or solicitation of the said committee. Such employes are hereby exempted from civil service examination."

Drescher's resolution contains a provision that the committee shall consist of Sumner H. Lark, Edward E. Lee, Charles W. Anderson, William M. Moss, Robert D. Latson, John D. Hadwin, Napoleon B. Marshall, Ferdinand Q. Morton, John M. Royal, Herbert C. Millar, Samuel A. Pease, Anthony McCarthy, J. Frank Wheaton, Seth W. Timms and Nathaniel B. Dodson.

AUG 1 - 1916

British Blacks Celebrate

This is the "emancipation day" of the negroes of the British Empire, as it was on the first of August in 1834 that the black slaves of Britain's colonies were started on the path to freedom. What was accomplished in the United States only after years of agitation and a long and bloody war was carried out peacefully and quietly in the British possessions. At the time it went into effect the Emancipation Act affected 770,280 slaves. These were not elevated to complete freedom and citizenship at once, but they were assigned to a so-called apprenticeship designed to prepare them for the exercise of the rights and privileges of freemen.

Great Britain has never had cause to regret the emancipation of her black slaves. Under the inventive often liberty they have, as a whole, developed into industrious and useful citizens. In the construction of the Panama Canal and in various other great enterprises in tropical America the services of Britain's blacks have been found invaluable. Thousands of negroes from Jamaica, Barbados and other British West Indian Islands have emigrated to the continent, and they seem to have a special bent for service in hotels and as elevator boys. Soft spoken and with a typical English accent and pronunciation, the West Indian negro born beneath the British flag is easily distinguishable from the black brother who is of continental birth.

Spokesman

Spokane Wash

AUG

COMMEMORATE EMANCIPATION

Colored Organization to Celebrate at Nat on September 22.

There will be a celebration of the fifty-fourth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation on Friday, September 22, at Natatorium park under the auspices of the Colored Men's Business league and the Colored Women's Federated Clubs. Secretary F. A. Stokes of the league announced yesterday. Congressman W. E. Humphry of Seattle will be the speaker of the day. Judge J. Stanley Webster and the Rev. J. W. Smith of the Calvary Baptist church will also speak. There will be a street parade.

At night in the pavilion the crowning of the emancipation queen will take place. The queen is to be chosen by popular vote. The woman receiving the largest number of votes will be awarded a diamond ring. The following have entered the contest: Mrs. Serena Coker, Mrs. Mattie Reed and Mrs. Harry Salsburg.

NEGROES TO GIVE FREEDOM PROGRAM

Los Angeles, Cal. Express

JAN 3 1916

Emancipation Day Will Be Observed at Zion African M. E. Church

Emancipation day will be fittingly observed at Zion A. M. E. church, Pico and Paloma streets, by the colored people of Los Angeles tonight.

A splendid program has been arranged by J. B. Bass and the arrangements committee. The exercises will start promptly at 8:15 o'clock. Music will be furnished by the tabernacle band, and the Rev. McMickens will deliver the invocation.

Rev. A. C. Williams is among those who will address the gathering. Other speakers are J. M. Stevens, Mrs. F. J. Williams, Mrs. M. Drake, Mrs. W. Gordon.

The speakers of the day will be Rev. L. C. Sheafe, and Rev. W. J. J. Byers will pronounce the benediction.

Refreshments will be served in the basement of the church.

NASHVILLE TE

Banner

JAN 3 1916

NEGRO CELEBRATION LARGELY ATTENDED

The emancipation celebration Saturday at Ryman auditorium under the auspices of the Emancipation Celebration Association was a creditable success. Being its initial effort the association is jubilant over the generous consideration given the movement, which they hope to follow up annually. The attendance both day and night was unusually large and the program rendered on each occasion was interesting throughout. The feature of the celebration was the masterful address delivered Saturday night by Dr. J. W. E. Bowen of Atlanta, Ga., dean of the theological department of Gammon seminary. Dr. Bowen is a scholar of the first rank and is a close student of negro life and conditions. Other speakers in the afternoon were Dr. C. V. Roman, the Rev. W. S. Ellington, William N. Sanders, the Rev. Preston Taylor and Dr. Mattie E. Coleman.

Emancipation Celebration — 1917

EMANCIPATION DAY FITTINGLY OBSERVED BY COLORED PEOPLE

WHEELING W VA NEWS

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY FREEING OF NEGRO IS DULY CELEBRATED.

HUGE PARADE HEADED BY POLICE OFFICERS AND VETERANS OF CIVIL WAR.

INTERESTING ADDRESSES MADE BY PROMINENT SPEAKERS AT FAIR GROUND.

Fifty-four years ago today Abraham Lincoln, the most beloved and highly esteemed of all presidents to the colored race, wrote that document called the Proclamation of Emancipation, which declared the colored man a free and equal brother to their white masters in the United States. In 1863, during the fiercest part of the whole civil war, this the greatest proclamation of its kind in the world was declared by President Lincoln to be a law, the fulfillment of which the north was to enforce or to die in the attempt.

Today the colored race is holding huge celebrations all over the United States in honor of that little piece of paper which meant life or death to them, and in connection with this they are paying due honor to him who originated the life giving order and who was and is considered by all colored people to be the best friend that they ever had or ever will have, Abraham Lincoln. In Wheeling a fitting observance of the day was held, with practically the entire colored population participating. Hundreds of colored visitors from all sections of the eastern United States are present in the city, all of whom are striving to make today's events a memorable affair.

Escorted By Police.

Headed by the escort of city police the parade was started at the intersection of Eleventh and Eoff streets and continued on down to Twelfth, to Chapline, to Sixteenth. From Sixteenth the line of march was up Market to Tenth and from there across the suspension bridge to the state fair grounds where the principal part of the celebration was held. The escort of police was followed by four members of the J. W. Holliday Post, No. 12, Grand Army of the Republic and their flag bearer. Those forming the G. A. R. escort are as follows: Wm. Rogers, C. T. Reed, [illegible] Fritzgerald, Capt. Thomas [illegible]sbury and flag bearer, W. S. Grafton. Immediately after the Civil War veterans came the Elks band of the colored Elks lodge of Pittsburgh. They were followed by the United Boys' brigade, the colored girls' Red Cross, members of the C. B. Patriarchs of G. U. O. F. and last of all the machines bearing the remainder of the veterans, speakers and committee.

Prof. Jones Speaks.

Prof. Harry Jones, assistant principal of Lincoln school, was the principal speaker of the occasion. His address was centered on the New Emancipation, the relation of the negro to the present world war, the migrattion to the North with the industrial opportunities offered and the linking of the negro with their white brethren in the struggle to place democracy on the highest pinnacle of truth and brotherly love. Following the speaking the Elks band rendered a number of beautiful selections and the athletic program of the occasion was held. This was the final event of the day's celebration in honor of the giver of liberty to the colored race, Abraham Lincoln, accomplished by the Proclamation of Emancipation which has caused and will cause the name of Lincoln to be buried deep in the hearts of negroes for evermore.

Fifteenth Amendment Will Be Celebrated

Savannah Tribune

SOCIAL CLUBS UNION TO HOLD EXERCISE MONDAY NIGHT

2/19/17

Will Take Place at Lincoln Park—Rev. J. H. Rogers to Deliver Address

The Social Clubs Union will celebrate the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States on Monday night. The constituted date of the amendment is the 19th of May, but on account of it falling on Saturday it was necessary to defer the celebration until Monday. The exercises will be held at Lincoln Park beginning at 8:20 o'clock and will conclude with the annual picnic of the organization. Rev. J. H. Rogers will deliver the address and Dr. F. S. Belcher will act as master of ceremonies. Following is the program:

Call to order by Mr. Henry Wilson, president.

Hymn by Congregation, "America".

Prayer by Rev. S. E. Scott.

Remarks by Dr. F. S. Belcher, master of ceremonies.

Reading of the 15th amendment, by Mr. A. B. Singfield.

Selection by a vocal quartette.

Address by Rev. J. H. Rogers.

Hymn, "God be With You 'Till We Meet Again."

Benediction by Rev. J. S. Daniel.

TO PLAY BIG PART IN MISS. CENTENNIAL

The New York Age

(Special to The New York Age.)

JACKSON, Miss.—It develops that in the Mississippi Centennial Exposition, to be staged at Gulfport, Miss., next December, commemorating the admission of Mississippi into statehood, Negroes will do their part. A colored department has been created and Prof. J. E. J. Johnson, principal and founder of the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute at Prentiss, Miss. has been made director of this department.

A large building for the colored department is being erected and Negroes will be given access to the general auditorium building upon the grounds for their public meetings.

A colored commission has been appointed, the personnel of which is as follows: 2-1-17

Perry W. Howard, Jackson, chairman; J. H. Webber, Yazoo City, secretary; the Rev. M. T. J. Howard Brookhaven; the Rev. W. H. Smith Prentiss; L. J. Rowan, Alcorn; W. H. Holtzclaw, Utica; W. A. Battle, Okolona; G. S. Goodman, Holly Spring R. S. Grossley, Meridian; Charle Banks, Mound Bayou; S. H. C. Owne Natchez; Lawrence C. Jones, Bracton I. T. Montgomery, Mound Bayou.

The Negro Department is in opera tion, scouring the State for exhibit Contributions are being asked fro northern friends, as well as from southern and the management is seeking e hibits from all sections of the country The management directs that all contributions be made to L. A. Scott, auditor of the Centennial, Gulfport, Miss The Negroes of Mississippi, in particular, plan to make this their greates exploitation of their industrial, agricul tural, commercial and intellectual re sources.

ST. PAUL NEGROES TO PAY TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

ST PAUL [illegible] PATRIOT

SEPTEMBER 21 1917

St. Paul negroes will pay tribute tomorrow to the memory of Abraham Lincoln as they celebrate the fifty-fifth anniversary of his issuance of the Emancipation proclamation, at a patriotic rally at Welcome hall, Farrington and St. Anthony avenues.

Colonel J. H. Davidson will be the principal speaker. The program begins at 3 P. M. Rev. George B. Schmith will preside. James Suyday also will speak and there will be patriotic music.

Delegates to the session of the Chicago conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, in session here, will attend. Several hundred persons are expected.

COLORED PEOPLE OF ALLEN COUNTY PLAN BIG EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION

LORAIN O NEWS

SEPTEMBER 21 1917

The colored people of Allen county are planning an emancipation picnic to be held at the fair grounds on Tuesday, Sept. 25. Preparations are under way that will make "high class" a feature of the occasion. Whether one comes for amusement, entertainment, instruction or inspiration, the individual taste will be amply satisfied.

Dinner will be served at 12 o'clock a. m. and there will be refreshments and good hot soup during the day. A special program has been arranged for the afternoon, beginning at 1:30 p. m., during which there will be music by the Lima Colored band, and an address by Rev. L. R. Mitchell. Following the program there will be foot races, hoop races, horse shoe pitching, and a game of baseball. Another treat then awaits the public in the form of a special inspiring program for the evening.

The celebratioin is for all the colored people of Allen county, as well as the city of Lima, and a large attendance is expected. It will be a big day among colored circles.

The affair is under the auspices of the men of Second Baptist church.

NEGROES BEGIN EMANCIPATION PROGRAM HERE

RICHMOND IND. PALLADIUM

SEPTEMBER 24 1917

Attorney Richardson Is Orator at Patriotic Meeting at Bethel A. M. E.

Richmond negroes began their program of celebration of freedom Thursday night at Bethel A. M. E. church. A large audience listened to the speakers.

The meeting was patriotic. Everywhere the American flag mingled with the colors of the European Allies was on display. The celebration was under the auspices of the negro Boy Scouts who are doing splendid work with Walter H. Dennis, as Scout Master. Mr. Dennis served as Master of Ceremonies.

The meeting started when two Boy Scouts to the strains of Star Spangled Banner, marched into the audience following Elmer Clapp who carried a large American flag.

Miss Rebbecca Rowe read the Emancipation Proclamation. Carl Doty received applause for the splendid manner in which he delivered Lincoln's Gettysburg address. Mrs. Alice Crosby, accompanied by her little daughter, Naomi, sang a patriotic song.

After the audience had sung America, Attorney Cornelius R. Richardson, a local attorney, was introduced. In part Mr. Richardson said:

"It is most fitting that we, the people and the heirs of the people who were the direct beneficiaries of the magnificent statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln, should gather here in Richmond this magnificent city of the middle west, rich in its cultural environments and pecualiarly rich in its historical endowment, particularly for us, the Afro-American.

"It is altogether fitting that here in Richmond, the famous depot of the Underground Railroad which in the early Abolition days led so many men of slavery into the green fields of freedom."

The speaker paid glowing tribute to the splendid service rendered the colored people by their white friends of this community. While urging his hearers to keep abreast the spirit of civic and national pride, he eulogized the work of the late Bishop Paul Quinn, Rev. James N. Townsend and the famous poet Paul Lawrence Dunbar, all of whom were negroes of national reputation and whom at one time were proud to call Richmond home.

By way of conclusion Mr. Richardson declared the negro must do his full duty in the present war as he has done in all wars in which this country has been engaged. He urged them to have race pride, be self-respecting, organize and support business institutions of their own.

Emancipation Day.

[illegible] Editor Richmond Planet.

The Planet 3/10

Please [illegible]ra us, through your paper, the proper Emancipation Day for celebration in this State, and oblige, A SUBSCRIBER.

There is a disagreement as to the proper day. The people who live in Richmond are disposed to regard the 3d of April as the proper date, that being the day Richmond fell. Historians, however, seem to generally agree that January 1st is the proper day.

NEGROES TO CELEBRATE EMANCIPATION OF RACE

[illegible] DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 12, 1917

Franklin Park to Be Scene of Big Gathering Saturday. Good Program Arranged.

Plans are all complete for the celebration of the issuance of the Emancipation proclamation by the colored people of the city and Central Ohio on Saturday at 1:30 p. m., at Franklin park. A large number of organizations, societies, clubs and religious organizations from surrounding cities are expected to be in attendance at the meeting.

The principal thought running through the whole program will be the advancement which the colored people have made during the past 50 years or more.

R. Rubert Jefferson, principal of the West Virginia state school at Parkersburg, W. Va., will be the principal speaker. Robert B. Barcus, vice grand chancellor of the Grand Lodge of K. of P.; Ralph W. Tyler and William H. Ferguson are members of the committees on resolutions and address to the state at large. There will be a drill by Companies A and B of the Pythian army immediately following the rendition of the program and band concert during the entire afternoon. The committee in charge consists of S. P. Alestock, chairman; W. H. Ferguson, secretary; W. H. Lewis, Robert Lane and W. H. Woods. Dr. George W. Mosby is the master of ceremonies.

10,000 COLORED PERSONS MAY ATTEND CELEBRATION

Emancipation Event at Franklin Park Saturday Will Bring Many Visitors to City.

COLUMBUS O. STATE JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 12, 1917

Plans are complete for celebration of the issuance of the Emancipation proclamation by colored people of Columbus and central Ohio at 1:30 p. m. Saturday at Franklin Park. It is estimated by the committee in charge that more than 10,000 persons will be present.

R. Rubert Jefferson, principal of the West Virginia State School, at Parkersburg, will be the principal speaker. Robert B. Barcus, vice grand chancellor of the grand lodge, K. of P., and Ralph W. Tyler, former assistant auditor of the navy, and William H. Ferguson are members of the committee on resolutions.

There will be a drill by companies A and B of the Pythian army immediately after the program, and a band will furnish music.

The committee in charge consists of S. P. Alestock, chairman; W. H. Ferguson, secretary; W. H. Lewis, Robert Lane and W. H. Woods. Dr. George W. Mosby will be master of ceremonies.

[illegible] PRESS
AUGUST 2

EMANCIPATION DAY

Negroes celebrated the day at Lincoln made famous.

Negroes of Buffalo and vicinity yesterda remembered the 53d anniversary of Emancpation day at Carnival Court. The Negro Business Men's league of this city was in charge of the affair and succeeded in making it one of the best in some time. More than 5,000 negroes visited the court all day.

Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann was present in the afternoon, with Henry H. Lewis, James A. Ross, chairman of the celebration committee; congressmen Smith and Dempsey and Senator James A. Munter of Detroit.

Cleveland, Detroit and other cities, including Canadian, were well represented. Tourists were arriving in Buffalo all day yesterday for the event, which was celebrated throughout the country. The court was turned over to the league for the day, with a few changes in the attractions to make them fitting for the occasion.

[illegible] PAUL MINN PIONEER-PRESS
[illegible]EMBER 23, 1917

NEGROES WILL FIGHT GERMANS, SPEAKERS SAY

The negroes will fight as bravely and willingly in this war as they did in past wars to keep the flag which Lincoln made honorable in their sight from stain, speakers declared at a meeting commemorating the fifty-fourth anniversary of the emancipation proclamation at Welcome hall, Farrington and St. Anthony avenues, yesterday afternoon.

J. H. Davidson was the principal speaker.

George B. Smith, who presided, paid tribute to the memory of Lincoln, who, he said, was responsible for the opportunities which the negro has today.

The audience sang "America" at the close of the program.

[illegible]
[illegible]EMB

Colored residents of Fayette, Highland, Ross and Greene Counties will meet at Douglas Park, Greenfield, September 22, for an emancipation celebration. The best colored speakers in this part of Ohio will be present and it is expected 2,500 colored people will attend.

COLUMBUS O CITIZEN
SEPTEMBER 24, 1917

EMANCIPATION DAY OBSERVED SATURDAY

Columbus negroes thronged Franklin Park Saturday afternoon in celebration of "Emancipation Day."

"Altho enslaved for 250 years, the colored race has made marvelous advancement," a statement framed by Ralph W. Tyler, Robert B. Barcus and William H. Ferguson, which was read.

"We shall strive not only to make the world safe for democracy, but safe for humanity," concludes the statement.

CINCINNATI O ENQUIRER
[illegible]EMBER 23, 1917

[illegible]ncipation Day was observed in an [illegible]ate manner by the negro [illegible]or of Dayton. A parade, composed of four divisions, was the feature of the morning. The paraders completed their march at the Montgomery County Fair Grounds, where a program of athletics and public speaking was followed. John Arnold read the emancipation proclamation and Prof. J. C. Jones, of Georgia, delivered an address on "The Triumph of the Race." The Emancipation Day dance was held at Memorial Hall at night.

TERRE HAUTE IND POST
[illegible]

Emancipation Day

The colored people of the city will next Saturday observe Emancipation day with a parade and patriotic exercises at the fair grounds. A parade will be held at 10:30 a. m., and in the afternoon F. D. Blake will preside at a patriotic speaking, at the fair grounds.

COLORED PORTUGUESE BOUND BY LITERACY.

Boston Herald 15 Sept 1917

One hundred and nineteen Portuguese Negroes from the Cape Verde Islands are held at the Immigration Station under the literacy clause in the immigration law and probably will be deported. They arried at New Bedford on two schooners, which, but for bad weather, would have made port before the literacy test went into effect early this month. None can read.

COLORED RACE TO CELEBRATE

[illegible]
SEPTEMBER 3, 1917

Barbecue September 20 Will Mark Emancipation Anniversary.

Thousands of colored persons from Baltimore, Richmond, and other points are expected in Washington, Thursday, September 20, to take part in the thirteenth annual barbecue and picnic, and celebrate the fifty-fifth anniversary of the emancipation proclamation to be held at Eureka Park, Anacostia. The outing is under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church and the White Cross Association of America.

Emancipation Celebrations, etc. - 1918

DENUNCIATION OF INJUSTICE DONE TO COLORED MEN

Assemblyman Johnson Talks at Convention Hall.

PARADE PART OF EXERCISES

ROCHESTER [illegible] CHRONICLE
MAY 31, 1918

Those of Afternoon Followed by Reception for Colored Legislator, Who Speaks of Part the Negro Race Is Taking in Present War

In honor of the soldiers who gave their lives that they might be free the colored citizens of Rochester held impressive services yesterday afternoon in Convention Hall, and concluded the day with a reception at Marvel Hall for Edward A. Johnson, of New York city who is the first man of his race elected to the Legislature of the state of New York.

The memorial exercises began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with a parade, which formed in Washington street and moved through Main and St. Paul streets to the monument of Stephen A. Douglass, at St. Paul street and Central avenue. There brief services were held and wreaths placed upon the monument of the colored orator and journalist. From the monument the parade proceeded through Clinton avenue to Convention Hall, where a large audience had assembled.

Probably no audience in Rochester sang the stanzas of "America" with greater fervor than that which assembled in Convention Hall to do honor to the soldier dead an dto their distinguished fellow citizen, Edward A. Johnson. After a hymn John W. Thompson, who presided, opened the meeting. The invocation was given by Rev. E. D. W. Jones.

In the absence of Mayor Edgerton, who was spending the day in Chicago, a short address was made by his secretary, Bernard J. Haggerty.

"This is an appropriate day for a colored celebration," Mr. Haggerty said; "and Memorial Day should appeal to the colored people as their own day, for it means perhaps more to them than to the majority who celebrate it. The colored people are bearing their burden in the present war and will continue to do so until American brains, brawn and bravery have won the war."

Tribute by Simon Adler.

Simon L. Adler, leader in the state Legislature, who was the next speaker, paid tribute to Assemblyman Johnson. He said:

"It is a great privilege to serve in the Legislature of such a state as New York, and largely because the men with whom one is thrown into contact there are the representative men in their communities. Mr. Johnson measures up well to the standards of the lawgivers of the state.

The origin of slavery and its influence on the nation and the negro race in the United States were discussed by Assemblyman Johnson in his able address. He strongly condemned the treatment that colored citizens suffer in some parts of the United States. He said:

"The right of every individual in this country to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is his American birthright, and sooner or later those communities which seek to take it away from him must suffer the consequences. Let me say that the man who is good enough to forth and fight for his country is good enough to be protected by his country. The flag that he fights under should protect his family and children from lynchings and burnings and the destruction of his fireside while he sheds his blood on foreign shores. Nearly a million of these former slaves are either enlisted in the American or are about to be enlisted, and they are ready to follow Old Glory wherever she leads. In whatever place they may be put the government can depend upon them to do their duty well.

Record of Colored Race.

"They have a glorious record in all the battles of this country from Bunker Hill to Carrazal. Crispus Attucks, a negro, was the first American to fall in the war of the revolution; Tunnell, a negro, was the first to fall in the war with Spain, and a brave member of the Thirty-fourth Infantry was the first to fall at Carrazal, Mexico. We were reenslaved after the Revolution, we were delivered over to serfdom after the Civil war, and we were given Jim Crow cars, burnings and lynchings after the Spanish-American war. We are now going into the present war, and I wonder what award awaits us after our participation in it."

Whatever the American negro knew, either of goodness or meanness, had been taught to him by white people, Mr. Johnson said; and, therefore, he arguedd, it would be more in keeping with fair play and good citizenship if the propogandists who were villifying the slaves and their decedants would keep open the door of hope to them rather than seek to discredit them in the eyes of America and the world. He told his hearers that only by abiding strictly by the law and keeping their minds free from prejudice could they hope to succeed.

Memorial Day's Significance.

In conclusion he said:

"There is no better time for a rededication and reconsecration of ourselves upon the altar of our country than Decoration Day, a day that recalls Antietam, the seven days in the wilderness, Manassas and Gettysburg, those days which sorely tried men's souls, when the homes and firesides bled with grief for the fallen loved ones. May the ideals they cherished be cherished still by us. May they not have died in vain. May they still live to nourish and to cheer the brave thousands we are sending abroad, and stimulate those who remain at home with renewed vigor and zeal."

One of the features of the afternoon celebration was a recitation by Charles M. Van Buren. Vocal music was furnished by Mrs. George W. Derham and Mrs. W. H. Green, with Mrs. John G. Lee as accompanist. At the close of the exercises a wreath was placed upon the soldiers' monument by the Miss Emily Bennett and Miss Elizabeth Smith.

At the evening reception many hundreds of Rochester's colored citizens gathered to greet Mr. Johnson and the distinguished visitors, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Madison, f Albany; Mrs. Montgomery A. Jones. of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Talbert, of Buffalo. The Shields orchestra played.

INSPIRING CELEBRATION OF WESTCHESTER NEGRO LEAGUE

Speakers Stir the Patriotism of Both Men and Women

YONKERS N Y HERALD
FEBRUARY 12, 1918

The ninth annual Lincoln-Douglas celebration which was held last night at Philipsburgh hall under the auspices of the Westchester Negro league attracted many guests from out of town, as well as a large Yonkers crowd.

The Fifteenth Regiment Infantry band rendered a program of varied music from marches to concert waltzes, one number being dedicated to Major Tandy, commanding. This march, known as the Major Tandy march, was greeted with loud applause.

The program was as follows:

National Emblem march, Bagley; Love Here is My Heart, concert waltz, Silesu; Poet and Peasant, overture, Suppe; Shades of Night, intermezzo, Friedland; Cavalry Charge, descriptive, Luders; Stars and Stripes Forever, march, Sousa; Fifteenth Infantry March, Ira Harrington; Major Tandy March, Fred Simpson.

Ira Harrington, the composer of the Fifteenth Infantry March is a member of the band.

At the close of the program several speakers were heard. They were Mrs. John W. Hoffman, jr., of Ossining; Mrs. William Belknap, vice-president of the New York Woman's Suffrage party; Major Vertiner W. Tandy, and Hon. Ben L. Fairchild.

Mrs. Hoffman who is an active worker in the suffrage party gave an inspiring talk. She urged the women to prepare themselves to exercise the right of franchise intelligently and conscientiously.

"It is the object of the suffrage party," said the speaker, "to educate the women to treat the ballot as sacred. The suffrage party has organized and will organize more clubs and classes where the women may come and learn the principles of citizenship.' '

Major Tandy, an excellent example of the advancement of the colored race, said in part: "We have entered a struggle which is fierce and may last for a number of years. Now is the time to show the government that the negro soldiers are as fearless and brave as the others."

"We have very few colored officers in the army and navy now but as soon as the officials learn those facts which have been proven in almost every war, we will have many. In France at the beginning of the war there were very few colored officers, but now they have, in the French army, two generals, four majors, and two hundred and sixty-seven captains and lieutenants. In the Brazilian navy we have one commander and several hundred sub-lieutenants."

Major Tandy then appealed particularly to the young men present, telling them that the Fifteenth Infantry is nineteen men short from war strength and asked any of the Yonkers boys interested to call at the armory, at 132d street and Seventh avenue, and see some of the good training and a bit of the life.

Mrs. Belknap, vice-president of the Woman's Suffrage party also spoke briefly.

Lieutenant Schmerl, the major's adjutant, who was called upon to make a few remarks, said that if the colored people have unity, with this will come strength and then they will have more honored men and women. He also announced that there will be a public concert March 3 at the armory and the public is invited.

The officers of the league are: Paul H. Bray of Yonkers, president; A. B. Young of Ossining, vice-president; Reginald R Allen of Yonkers, recording secretary; Chris Pryor of White Plains, corresponding secretary; A. A. Thornton of Yonkers, treasurer; A. Corbin of Portchester, sergeant-at-arms; executive committee: John Armstrong of Ossining, John Horton of Croton, Samuel B. Halstead of Peekskill, Jesse Hargrave of White Plains, Horace Hicks of Mount Vernon, Stonewall J. Crews of Portchester, H. Hyland Jackson of Yonkers, Theodore Thomas of Yonkers, John W. Hoffman of Ossining, Albert Searight of Bronxville, and George S. Hewlin, of Brownsville.

CHICAGO BODIES UNITE TODAY TO HONOR LINCOLN

Schools, Churches, Clubs and Grand Army Men Have Special Programs.

CHICAGO ILL POST
FEBRUARY 12, 1918

The birthday of Abraham Lincoln is being celebrated today in schools, churches, by civic organizations, clubs and patriotic societies.

Chief among the many observances is the nineteenth service under the auspices of the G. A. R. in Memorial Hall, public library building. Bishop Charles P. Anderson is the principal speaker. Nearly all the theaters remained open for some form of celebration of the event. Patriotic programs figured in all the public and many of the private schools of the city.

Betsy Ross Tent of the D. A. R. arranged to hold services at Palmer Park fieldhouse, the principal speaker being James Edgar Brown.

Negroes of Chicago played an important part in honoring the memory of the great emancipator, and tonight will have a big demonstration at the Coliseum. Bishop Charles Walker, negro, of Augusta, Ga., who has been said by Bishop Fallows to be one of the greatest orators in America, will speak at the Coliseum gatherings, which is to be a Lincoln-Douglas mass meeting, under the auspices of the National Security League. Bainbridge Colby will be present as the special representative of President Wilson, and will be a speaker.

Fourteen Lincoln wideawakes, all members of Columbia Post No. 70, G. A. R., and all members of the famous band of wideawakes who campaigned for Lincoln when he was running for President, will pay honor to him in the afternoon at the foot of his statue in Lincoln Park. At the same time they will sell war savings stamps.

The party will comprise men from 73 to 84 years old.

Z. P. Hotchkiss of 712 South Euclid avenue, Oak Park, told members of the Methodist Ministers' Association of receiving the first news of the election of Lincoln to the presidency and of transmitting it to him.

TER-CENTENARY OF COL. RACE IN UNITED STATES

The meeting of unusual importance was held at the Libya Saturday evening that is destined to be heard from hereafter with good effect and will, no doubt, make new history for the race. A number of celebrities were present for the purpose of outlining plans for a subsequent tercentenary celebration.

The propaganda is now headed by Dr. W. E. DuBois and Rev. H. C. Bishop and James Weldon Johnson This is an all important project and when fully explained and appreciated by the average man of colour, it will be advisable to take notice.

WASHINGTON D C POST
SEPTEMBER 23, 1918

Celebrate Negro Emancipation.

Special to The Washington Post.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Sept. 22.—An emancipation celebration was held at the courthouse here today. Prof. John R. Hawkins, of Washington, financial secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. George E. Fountain, of Parkersburg, moderator of the Tygarts Valley Baptist Association, were the speakers.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION PATRIOTICALLY OBSERVED

Observer 6-22-18

The weather man dished out some ideal summer weather for the annual Emancipation celebration for the colored citizens of Houston and Harris County Wednesday and one of the best natal day celebrations in the history of the race was held at Emancipation park, which began with a patriotic street parade that passed through the streets of the city at the noon hour. The parade has come in for a deal of compliment and was cheered as it traversed the streets. Several organizations were represented by floats, constructed on auto trucks, the Y. W. C. A. having three entries, the Settlement House one, Wesley Chapel A. M. E. church choir one, Church of Living God one, and several others. The parade was strictly an automobile affair, only one horse driven vehicle appearing in the line of march. The goddess of liberty, Miss Arlita E. Fisher, and three maids of honor, Misses Coral Gilmore, Octavia Bowman and Claudia Whittaker, rode in Mrs. J. B. Bell's Cadillac and made a nice showing. Music was furnished by the Silver Seal band both for the parade and at the park throughout the day and night.

The program was rendered at 6:00 p. m., with Grand President B. J. Covington presiding. Patriotic songs were sung, led by the band, the goddess read the immortal Emancipation proclamation and Editor C. F. Richardson, being called upon, made a few remarks touching the day, its import and our duty in the present conflict. He was roundly cheered.

Whatever doubts the officers and stand owners had concerning the attendance this year, was dispelled as soon as Sol began to hide his face in the western horizon; for one of the largest crowds that has ever entered the park on a Juneteenth celebration found entrance and by ten o'clock at night every stand on the grounds had sold all their wares, excepting one. The dance hall did a landslide business. Due to absence of liquor from the city everything was orderly and officers spent a quiet day among friends and acquaintances with nothing to do but look wise and act otherwise.

Especial mention should be made of the efforts of the promoters of the Dorcas Home for Delinquent Girls, of which Mrs. J. W. Hubert is chairman. With such untiring workers as the chairman, Mrs. L. H. Moore, Misses Dagmar Lee, Nettie Butler, et al., their ice cream stand netted them a neat little sum to assist in that much needed work.

The officers desire to express their thanks to the following, who tendered the use of the auto trucks, gratuitously: Desel-Boettcher Co., John F. McClellan Co., James Bute Co., C. Jim Stewart and Stevenson, O. K. Transfer Co., W. D. Cleveland & Sons, et al.

Taken by and large the celebration was a very creditable affair and marked the first year of popular management in recent history of the park. Particularly noteworthy was the large number of children present and the interest they took in the program and the manner in which they enjoyed themselves, as well as their deportment.

Those in charge of the celebration take this means to extend their gratitude to all who contributed towards making the occasion a success.

SAY LINCOLN TODAY WOULD NOT STAND FOR JIM CROW ARMY

Stirring Sermons in Negro Churches at Services in Honor of Martyr President

HARTFORD [illegible]
FEBRUARY 11 [illegible]

STRONG ATTACKS ON DISCRIMINATION

Patriotism of Colored Man Praised in Pulpit—Appeal For "New Freedom."

In the several negro churches where services were held as usual yesterday morning and last night, the pastors paid glowing tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, martyred President of the United States, whose birthday occurs tomorrow. From the ideals that Lincoln espoused the ministers drew touching appeals for a "square deal" for the negro in a land that has entered a great world-wide war for the dissemination of democracy. The negro was upheld as a loyal and patriotic citizen, always anxious to fight for ideals of his country, and race discrimination was denounced.

Before a large congregation at the Talcott Street Congregational Church, Rev. James A. Wright, the pastor, spoke on "Lessons From the Life of Lincoln, the Emancipator." He said in part:—

"Abraham Lincoln is forever identified with the cause of human liberty. When all else shall be forgotten about him, history will ever remember him as emancipator of a race and martyr of freedom.

"There are several lessons which we may learn from the life of the beloved Lincoln. The first and foremost is that he was an apostle of democracy. Not a sham democracy which included some and excluded others, but a democracy in which all men are free and equal. We today are engaged in a great war to make the world safe for democracy while we have failed to practice it at home. Race prejudice, Jim Crowism, and segregation form a large part of the program in our dealings with the colored races. Christian institutions practice discrimination while trying to preach the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Even in our own city while a campaign goes on for members in a "Christian institution" there is no room for a man because he is colored, the general secretary stating that he hopes that the time will come when such conditions do not prevail. These conditions will prevail until men connected with them rise up like Lincoln and declare for Christian democracy and not remain passive and expect these inequalities to regulate themselves.

"Last week we heard of the lynching of a man because he dared to go to his own home after being driven away by a mob. Nothing was said or done; the pulpit and the press were silent; the victim was black. The burning of a negro by a St. Louis mob stirred Lincoln to one of his earliest speeches on liberty—the subject always uppermost in his mind. To hate slavery was in his blood. It was a law of his being. He did not fail to espouse the cause of the down-trodden negro because of fear from political death, or the sneers and jeers of the people or for fear that he would lose his friends. The cause was just and he believed that all men should have a right to the pursuits of happiness and liberty.

"If he were alive today he would be foremost in the struggle for human freedom and would be a strong champion of the allied cause because he believed 'No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent.' Allow all the governed an equal voice in the government; that and only that, is self-government. Little by little, but steadily as man's march to the grave, we have been giving up the old for the new faith. Years ago we began by declaring that all men are created equal; but now from that beginning we have run down to the other declaration that for some men to enslave others is a 'sacred right of self-government.' These principles cannot stand together. They are as opposite as God and Mammon. That is the problem that confronts European diplomacy today. The heads of the governments might yet learn something from Lincoln. His statements are as modern as any uttered today. He leaves no place for Prussian militarism and mailed fist."

Rev. W. B. Reed, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church, Albany avenue, spoke yesterday morning to a large audience on: "Lincoln, A Humanitarian In Word and Deed." He took for his text, Matt. 12:25—"A house divided against itself cannot stand." He said in part:—

"Our country, with the exception of the white South, is celebrating at the present time, the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. One hundred and nine years ago, in a Kentucky home, was born a son, poor in wealth, unknown among the great, and undiscovered by schoolmasters. But a boy child was born and today the admiration of the world unveils the spot on which he first saw the light.

"A born genius, an endowed statesman, prophetic in vision and wonderful in judgment, Abraham Lincoln stands today the greatest of the immortals of our history and without a superior in all history since the Book of God was closed on the Isles.

"In that memorable speech before the Republican State Convention, at Springfield, O., 1858, which body had named him as candidate for the Senate, against Douglas, Mr. Lincoln made our text the foundation of what he contributed on that day to history of the future. He stood, an unmovable messenger of destiny, before the enlightened public sentiment of the North and declared, A house divided against itself cannot stand! This country must become one thing or the other. It cannot endure half slave and half free. It must become a country of brutes, build slave pens, outrage women and sell their children from their presence; or it must be a free country for all people. Abraham Lincoln was a humanitarian. His deeds are in harmony with his words.

"We might ask what would he do today if he were President. He would be with the Union, and if any part of the country seceded he would again whip them back. Germany would know him. But he would not write humanity across his forehead to bring smiles and joy to the oppressed of Europe, and keep silent at the burning of men at the stake where he was born. He would not thunder across the oceans of the world for a world democracy, and be deaf to the cries of the oppressed women and children, whose bodies are cut up for souvenirs in the very land from which he and the mighty men of his cabinet came. He would not have a Jim Crow army He would not operate Jim Crow cars. He would tax Southern cotton. He would not advocate a caste democracy.

"We thank God for the gift of this truly humanitarian. There was nothing hypocritical about him."

The "New Nationalism," Rev. Richard R. Ball, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church, termed his sermon. The pastor said the nationalism as propagated by Lincoln was splendidly set forth in the declaration that "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and that the Union must be maintained the rights of men must be guarded.

"The newer nationalism," he said, 'is a negro's plea for the enforcement of the constitutional rights guaranteed all American citizens and the backing of this plea by every legitimate effort until those rights are obtained and enjoyed by all the citizens.

"We know that the American constitution as framed by the fathers of the Revolution was one of the noblest conceptions that ever emanated from the human mind. And the adoption of the amendments has not militated against the development of this nation for under them she grew to be the great world power in the nineteenth century.

"We know that many among the stronger races would hold us in check, limit us, and by legislative enactment curtail us in the enjoyments of our rights and privileges. But we also know that the heart of the noblest and best among the white race is as it always has been with us.

"The negro has been loyal to the flag that floats over the nation of which he has been a part for 300 years. He has upheld American laws, never preached those doctrines that mean the subversion of law and order. He has shed his blood that has stained American soil and the soil of the isles of the sea for the glory and strength of the nation that has not always served him so well. He has been closely allied with the commercial life of the nation, especially in the south."

EL PASO TEXAS HERALD
JUNE 19, 1918

Negroes Prefer Jan. 1 For Celebrating Day Of Slaves' Freedom

June 19 may in future be abandoned as the date for celebration by the negro population of El Paso and Texas of the emancipation of the slaves by Lincoln and a stronger effort made to concentrate on the observance of the real emancipation day, according to history, the anniversary of which is January 1. Fifty years ago Wednesday president Lincoln gave his proclamation. This information was given out by the secretary of the El Paso branch of the national association for the Advancemnt of Colored People, L. W. Washington.

Wednesday all day there was a large gathering of negroes of this city and vicinity at Washington park to participate in a basket picnic. Extra street cars were used to handle the crowd. Dinners were spread under the trees at noon.

Mrs Ed Sampson spoke on woman suffrage and Rev. H. A. Wells gave a general address. The picnickers joined in singing national airs.

Emancipation Celebrations, etc. 1918

FREE WORLD AS LINCOLN FREED US, NEGROES CRY

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 13, 1918

Rock the Coliseum with Shouts of Loyalty to the Nation.

BY MARGERY CURREY.

"God has no rival. The kaiser, who declared that he ruled on earth as God rules above, will become a modern Nebuchadnezzar and will go out to eat grass. God will change the map of the world, and he has seen fit that Negroes shall have a hand in helping to bring freedom to the millions who are making the fight."

In was this sentence, uttered by the Rev. Charles T. Walker of Atlanta, Ga., known as "the Black Spurgeon," that was greeted by shouts of "Get the spirit!" "World without end!" from every part of the Coliseum, into which 12,000 Negroes crowded last night to celebrate Lincoln's birthday and commemorate the work of Frederick Douglass, under the auspices of the National Security League of Chicago. With notables of the army, church, and civil life seated on the platform and absorbed in his speech the noted orator of the south delivered a characteristic "old time" speech.

To Capture Berlin.

"If you don't help the allies to do something to the Germans you're helping the Germans to do something to you," shouted the preacher. "From the beginning of American history the Negro has had an honorable place in her annals. He has fought in every conflict from Bunker Hill down through San Juan hill and the Mexican engagements—and he will help to hoist Old Glory over the ramparts of France and carry it into Berlin!"

The shouting of the 12,000 was continuous, like the roar on a nearby battlefield.

Never was "America," sung by a chorus of 500 and led by Prof. J. A. Mundy with a huge striped baton which he carried up and down with rhythmic leaps and swayings, given a more emotional and impressive rendering. Some of the shouts that are rarely heard except in the camp meetings of the far south leaped from leaders of the chorus, and the entire assemblage joined in with emphasis that almost rocked the building.

Bishop Fallows, dressed in his civil war uniform, pronounced the invocation. Maj. Gen. Barry, just returned from France, read greetings from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

Victory Only Thought.

"All along the line of the allies, from the sea to Switzerland, there is but one thought, 'Victory,' declared Gen. Barry later. "Peace there shall be—but victory first."

A telegram of greeting was read from Gov. Lowden. Three companies of the Three Hundred and Sixty-fifth United States infantry marched into the Coliseum, led by Capt. A. E. Patterson, who had brought them from Camp Grant. At the end of the meeting they were presented with a regimental flag by R. S. Abbott of the Chicago Defender, a Negro paper.

The Rev. A. J. Carey was chairman of the meeting, which was opened by H. H. Merrick, president of the Chicago branch of the National Security league. On the platform were Cyrus Hall McCormick, Samuel Insull, who spoke for the State Council of Defense; Gen. Sir Walter Lawrence of the British army, Miss Kathleen Wheeler, the sculptor, and many other members and friends of the Negro.

Meeting Climax of Day.

The Coliseum meeting, which was known as the Lincoln-Douglas patriotic celebration, marked the climax of a day laden with significance for all Americans. One of the impressive meetings was that at Memorial hall under the auspices of the G. A. R.

"Our duty today," said Bishop Charles P. Anderson, the principal speaker, "is to take new allegiance to the principles for which the great emancipator stood—government for the people, of the people, and by the people."

Tells History of Hall.

Edmund A. Cummings, president of the Memorial Association of Illinois, spoke on the history of the Memorial hall and the uses to which it is proper to put it. A musical program was given by Miss Jennie F. W. Johnson, Mrs. Edna McDevitt Ross, and Miss Katherine T. Whitefield.

James Edgar Brown spoke before the Daughters of Veterans, Betsy Ross tent, in Palmer park field house. He said:

"Perhaps the greatest tribute that has ever been paid to Abraham Lincoln is the fact the American people find time to pause for a day in the midst of the great world conflict to do honor to his memory."

The school children of Winnetka gave a pageant yesterday at the Skokie school, Winnetka, illustrating important events in the life of Abraham Lincoln. It was part of the Illinois centennial pageants, to be given in March.

Convicts Celebrate Day.

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Fifteen hundred convicts in the penitentiary celebrated Lincoln's birthday today with a musical program at the prison chapel.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
FEBRUARY 13, 1918

NEGROES CELEBRATE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Under the auspices of the Public Welfare League and the Bethlehem House of Nashville, a large crowd gathered in the auditorium of the Pearl High school last night to celebrate Lincoln's birthday and to hear workers in social service on the important subject of getting an understanding between the races. Dr. C. V. Roman presided.

Prof. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University was the principal speaker of the occasion and was heard with intense interest by the audience from beginning to end of his earnest address, in which he eloquently emphasized the great and distinctive qualities of Abraham and the sacrifices which he brought to bear for the salvation of the nation and the world.

He featured the humble birth of Lincoln and noted his distinguishing characteristic as human sympathy.

He also spoke of the like characteristics in Booker Washington. The speaker also called attention to the great Christian truism that all must work according to their ability; an account of the talents given will be required.

Others who spoke were Mrs. R. W. MacDonell of the Woman's Missionary Council of the M. E. church, south, Miss Estelle Haskins of the Bethlehem House, Dr. G. E. Haynes of the Public Welfare League for community betterment and Prof. P. F. Mowbray of the Public Welfare League. The Rev. S. L. McDowell of the Eighth-avenue Baptist church led the devotions.

The keynote of the meeting was a better understanding between the races for the betterment of the community, the relief of suffering among the lowly and the general uplift of humanity. These things were well impressed by all the speakers.

A large number of the audience signed membership cards and subscribed to the fund for sustaining the league and Bethlehem House.

ST JOSEPH MO GAZETTE
AUGUST 4, 1918

NEGROES CELEBRATE FREEDOM AT LAKE

Several Hundred Attend Emancipation Day Exercises

The celebration in commeration of the Emancipation Proclamation, held yesterday at Lake Contrary park, was attended by several hundred negroes from northwest Missouri and eastern Kansas. The celebration was held under the auspices of the American Woodmen lodge.

The program was opened at 2:30 oclock by an address of welcome by Mayor Whitsell, with response by J. H. Kelley, a negro attorney. Addresses were made by Rev. S. E. Maloney of the A. M. E. church, C. A. Aspwood, of Denver, who is the supreme deputy of the American Woodmen, and W. G. Banks, who is the supreme deputy of the American Woodmen for Kansas. Gamble's negro band provided the music.

FT WAYNE IND NEWS
SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

GIVE HONOR TO LINCOLN

Colored People to Celebrate in Honor of Emancipation Day at Lakeside Park.

The Emancipation day celebration planned by the colored people of the city, which will be held Saturday at Lakeside park, promises to be an interesting event in the annals of the colored race of Fort Wayne. The committee in charge of the arrangements has spared no pains to make the affair a success and has succeeded in securing some able speakers for the occasion. Mayor W. Sherman Cutshall will deliver the opening and welcoming address. A program of recitations and other forms of entertainment has been arranged that will last the entire afternoon.

The speaker of the day will be C. R. Richardson, of Richmond, Ind. Mr. Richardson is a man of exceptional speaking ability and is a good example of the progress of the colored race. He is a graduate of Howard university, Washington, D. C., and is well versed in the progress of the negro race. His address will be entitled "Emancipation."

Numerous forms of sports will be on the day's program. The committee that has arranged for the big meeting is as follows: T. E. Lewis, arrangements; Dr. W. W. Anderson, reception; Monte M. Curry and Jack L. Cooper, publicity; Silas Miles, decoration.

The program will begin promptly at 2:30 o'clock.

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 23, 1918

NEGROES CELEBRATE.

Two Thousand Observed the Fifty-Sixth Anniversary of Emancipation Proclamation.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of the proclamation freeing negroes in the United States was celebrated Sunday at Memorial hall, when 2000 members of that race took part in a patriotic program under the auspices of the negro Pythian order.

Former Governor Frank B. Willis was a speaker. During his address the ex-governor asked his audience how many of them would change places with the whites. This question brought forth a storm of "noes"

Emancipation Celebration – 1919

Hundreds of Negroes Parade Today to Celebrate Emancipation Day

TULSA, OKLA., WORLD
JUNE 17, 1919

Beginning with a parade at the noon hour, led by a troop of 60 Dixieland players, and headed by a 20-piece brass band with Billy McClain, negro commissioner of health swinging a drum major's batn, the jubilee celebration of the colored people of Tulsa, held today commemorating the 56th anniversary of the first negroes in America, is scheduled to continue throughout the afternoon and until late tonight at Convention hall.

More than 1,000 visitors from the cities of the old south are expected to be in attendance, and the double anniversary will be staged with all the pomp, style and ceremony that negro ingenuity backed by Tulsa money can conceive. Speakers of renown will appear on the program, and some genuine southern oratory is anticipated since Judge Lee Daniels, Dr. H. G. Wa[illegible]n, Rev. R. A. Whitaker, Colonel Clarence B. Douglas, Fred Dougles, Glenn Condon, and other eminent members of the white race, as well as several colored speakers will address the gathering.

June 17, 1619, the first negroes landed on the shores of America brought from Africa by the Dutch traders, to work as slaves on the plantations at Jamestown, Virginia. Less than 250 years later, more than 3,000,000 negroes, descendants of these pioneers gained their freedom by means of the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln.

Mayor C. H. Hubbard has issued a proclamation declaring this a legal holiday for the colored people. Following the parade a celebration will be staged at convention hall during the afternoon, during which entertainment will be furnished by the Dixieland players and a 20-piece brass band. A dance with orchestra music will conclude the day.

INTERESTED IN EMANCIPATION DAY

2 1919

[illegible]groes to Celebrate Freedom

Negroes of Washington, Northern Virginia and Western Maryland will give a grand emancipation celebration at Purcellville, Va., Monday, September 22. Several of the most noted negroes of the nation will appear on the program.

London Swift

Every member of the negro race today is interested in the arrangements attendant upon the proper celebration of Emancipation Day. The affair is to take place at the fair grounds, following a street parade, and embraces many interesting and instructive features. In the above pictures, taken by a Journal staff man, are shown a group of [illegible] children of the Edison school. Below is London Swift, one of the best known men of his race in Dayton, and a long time resident here.

Emancipation Celebration—1919.

BICKETT TALKED TO NEGROES HERE

Celebration of Slavery Tercentenial Unique In History

The Negroes of northeastern North Carolina did not seem to take too kindly to the celebration of the 300th. anniversary of their residence in America which was celebrated here this week. It was on April 7, 1619 that the first slave ship landed in Virginia a cargo of 20 slaves. From that beginning the Negro race in America has increased to 12,000,000 souls. Some of the leaders of the race conceived the idea of celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the transplanting of the race from Africa to America. But the absence of the crowds justified by a tercentenial celebration indicated that the colored folk were not all enthusastic over the idea of celebrating their inauspicious beginning in America. And so far as this newspaper can learn no such celebration on such an elaborate scale was celebrated by the colored folk anywhere in America.

The celebration opened here Monday with a parade; quite the biggest parade ever staged here. It was led by a 24 piece band from Norfolk and was designed to show something of the progress of the race. It was an orderly procession, well marchalled and thoroly dignified. The throngs of Negroes along the line of march were well behaved. There was no disorder, no boisterousness and no confusion anywhere. The city never entertained a more orderly celebration.

Governor T. W. Bickett himself was the feature speaker of the ocassion. He addressed an audience of nearly 1,500 at Mt. Lebanon A. M. E. Zion church Monday night. The house was packed to overflowing and crowds swarmed in the streets in front of the church. Governor Bickett's speech, ably reported by Herbert Peele of The Advance, was in part as follows:—

"You are no gladder than I am that Abraham Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation. There are two things that I believe. One is that God Almighty is running this world. The other is that he knows how to do it. He suffered slavery to be instituted in this country in his own good time and for his own good purpose. And in his own good time he blotted it out.

The Higher Freedom

"I rejoice with you in your freedom. But after all physical freedom is the lowest form of freedom. It is the freedom of the wild animal of the jungle. And freedom unwisely used may be a curse instead of a blessing. The cage protects the tiger as well as the man outside. Let the tiger escape and he will be hunted to his death. Let the tiger in your breast escape and you will be shot or lynched.

"The mud sill of true freedom is self control.

"You have heard it said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

"But obedience, eternal obedience is the price of life.

"Sun, moon, and sea and every living thing moves in obedience to that Law which is the Father's Will.

"Let a man set himself against Law, —the law of man, or the law of health, or the law of God, and he is ground to powder.

"Three hundred years ago when the event you celebrate transpired ten million Indians roamed these forests, and you were a handful. Today you are twelve millions, and they are a handful. In the hard school of slavery you learned obedience. The Indian would not, and as a race he has perished from the earth.

"Physical freedom, to be of value, must be coupled with moral freedom and financial freedom.

"The borrower wears the yoke of the lender and the man who lives under a mortgage is the chattel of the mortgagee. If you-ve got to get an order from a white man before you can get anything to eat or to wear how much freedom have you got?

The Lesson of Thrift

"As a race you have two faults. You don't make enough. And you spend too much of what you do make. You can't rise until the black man's credit at the bank or store is just as good as the white man's. Neither banker nor grocer draws any color line on the long green.

"You have come back from the war clothed with victory and crowned with honor. The white people are ready to help you. But God Almighty can't help the man who won't help himself.

"Get you a job. Work six days in the week. If you can earn enough in three days to live on salt it down. My cook has been with me for eighteen years and she has saved more money than any of the rest of us. The negro is the best spender on earth. If a white man earned two dollars today there is a strong presumption that he will earn two dollars tomorrow. But if a negro earned two dollars today there is a strong presumption that he won't earn any more until he has spent that. And that's what's the matter with the negro. Save some part of your earnings every week and if a smooth-tongued agent comes round trying to sell you something sic' old Towser on him. If that doesn't move him, sic' your wife with a hot skillet on him—and if you get in trouble for it I'll pardon you."

"Put your heel down hard on every appetite and passion. He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city.

"Get a job and freeze to it like a mud turtle. Don't turn it loose till it thunders, and don't turn loose then.

"Respect and honor virtue wherever you see it, especially in your own womankind. The standard of civilization of any race is determined by the way it treats it women folks. You want to build up a sentiment such that the Negro who degrades the woman he has sworn to honor and protect can not enter the door of the home of a decent Negro in your town.

"Live in a spirit of neighborliness with your white friends and keep on good terms with them. Your worst enemy in this world, though he himself may not know it, is the man who would cause you to have hard feelings against the white people among whom you live. Such a man is your worst enemy and mine. You believe in me and I'll believe in you. Let's not live in an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust."

Governor Bickett was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Houtz while in the city. He went from Elizabeth City Tuesday to attend a conference of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace, at the City Club in New York City.

LANSING MICH STATE JOURNAL
JULY 3, 1919

MICH. NEGROES TO COME HERE

TO CELEBRATE RACE PROGRESS.

Three centuries of progress by Negroes in America is to be celebrated in Lansing by a large gathering of the race from over the whole state on Aug. 1. The celebration is sponsored not alone by the local lodge of Negro Masons but the grand lodge and subsidiary lodges throughout the state will assist in directing attention to the tercentenary to be held here.

Col. Roscoe Simmons, a relative of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, has been engaged as the speaker for the occasion and he will make his address in the evening at Prudden auditorium. The festivities during the day will center at Potter park. Admission to the auditorium in the evening will be by ticket. These tickets are to be sold throughout the city prior to Aug. 1. The proceeds are to go toward the erection of a temple for the Negro Masonic order in Lansing.

Speaking of the significance of the occasion one of the Lansing sponsors for the observance of the 300th anniversary of the landing of Negroes in America has this to say:

"Three hundred years ago, a mere 12 years after the establishment of Jamestown, and one year previous to the landing of the Pilgrims, a little Dutch schooner cast anchor off the coast of Virginia and discharged the first cargo of African natives on the shores of America. Since that memorable day, the black man has been linked inseparably with American history.

"In the years that followed the firm establishment of slavery in America, this unfortunate race was surrounded by every vice that tended to moral degeneracy. Family ties were discouraged by the bartering and exchanging of husband and wife. A legalized system of immorality was endorsed and widely practiced, in order to produce strong, healthy slave children, and every Negro was taught to bear witness against another at any time and under any circumstances. The natural consequence of the latter system was to create distrust and an utter lack of unity.

"Thus did the slave owner of the south assist in proving the statements that the Negro was an inferior race, mentally, morally and physically.

"But the 250 years of darkness and sorrow had best be passed over. At the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and the close of the Civil war, all America, yes, all the world, was concerned in watching the ultimate result of loosing the millions of ignorant slaves, the product of the white southerner, upon the world as a free man. The "Carpet Bagger" and "Scalawag" of the north and the "Night Riders" and "Ku Klux Klan" of the south brought to bear all the pressure possible upon these children of darkness. The one sought to imbue the Negro with an exaggerated feeling of independence, for obvious political reasons, and the other to keep them in the complete submission of former days. Imagine such a state of affairs if you can.

"And now, just 50 years from the time it was considered a grave offense for a Negro to be caught reading, just 50 years from that chaos of reconstruction, the Negro has obtained $50,000,000,000 worth of property, graduated from an appalling 90 per cent illiteracy to 2 per cent, has built and paid for 42,000 churches valued at $76,000,000 and has furnished men in every field of endeavor, from the lowest trade to the highest profession. Is that not sufficient cause for rejoicing should not a race feel proud of its attainments and demand recogni[tion as men?

"As Frederick Douglas, a great Negro orator of earlier days, has said, 'Judge us not by the heights we have obtained, but rather by the depths from which we have come.' But, if the heights the Negro has obtained are not worthy of recognition, and are to be sneered at, what in this world is worthy of commendation?

"It is with these foregoing thoughts in mind that the Negroes throughout the country are to celebrate their Tercentenary. It is because of a resurrected self-respect and a pride in racial achievements that they rejoice before the eyes of the world."

KNOXVILLE TENN SENTINEL
AUGUST 7, 1919

NEGROES TO CELEBRATE 54TH EMANCIPATION DAY

The fifty-fourth emancipation celebration will be featured with speaking on the freedom of the negro by Rev. W. R. Russell at Chestnut View park tomorrow. Music is to be furnished by the Manhattan orchestra, and an old-fashioned barbecue is to be given.

Dr. S. M. Clark, W. F. Yardley, Capt. D. W. Crawford, Rev. Hoagland, Dr. Presnell and Attorney Brown will be among the other speakers, each delivering short addresses appropriate for the occasion. The barbecue is to be given under the supervision of Chas. J. Stafford, who states that everything will be served in the good old-fashioned way.

An appeal is made to the white people of the city to allow their colored help to attend this celebration Friday. The white people are also invited to attend the celebration. It is expected thatt he celebration will be made one long to be remembered. It is to be given under the direction of J. H. Irwin.

NEGRO'S 300TH YEAR IN AMERICA

Colored People Hold Celebration Monday—Bickett To Speak

The colored people of Elizabeth City and vicinity will celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the transplanting of their race from Africa to America, in this city Monday, April 7. The principal speaker of the occasion will be Governor T. W. Bickett Other speakers will be Prof. Kelly Miller, of Howard University; Dr. M. D. W. Norman, of Washington, D. C. and Dr. Chas. S. Morris, of Norfolk.

The principal exercises will be held at Mt. Lebanon M. E. Church. The Chamber of Commerce of Elizabeth City will co-operate with the colored people in making their celebration a success.

This celebration means much to the Negroes; more perhaps than a white man realizes. Three hundred years ago

this race was peacefully pursuing its life in the wilds of Africa. Africa at that time wasn't more wild than a good many more continents, including America. And not all black men on that continent were wild men. The black races of Africa had developed a religion and believed in God. They were ingenious and industrious and had learned to work in iron. In fact the Africans were centuries ahead of Europeans in the discovery and application of iron ore to the manufacture of implements of war fare and agriculture. They fell into slavery because they were a genial, kindly, hopeful non-resistant sort of people. They were easy prey to brutal white traders with their strong drink, shot guns and priests.

Transplanted to America, the Negroes were placed upon the cotton and tobacco plantation of the South and on the farms and in the shops of the North. It was in the South that they best thrived. The climate and the open air employment best suited them. Here, under the lash, they toiled for more than two centuries. The Cavalier class of the South thrived upon their toil. They were housed in shanties that cost little to build and nothing to furnish. They were content with the coarsest and cheapest food. In eastern North Carolina they were fed upon Diamond Back Terrepin until a humane legislature passed a law prohibiting the feeding of Diamond Back Terrapin to slaves more than once a week.

Diamond Back Terrapin was common food in those days and no self respecting person would eat it. Epicures made it famous only when it became scarce. A few years ago the fishermen threw away the roe of the then bountiful sturgeon. Now they call it caviar and sell it for $4 a pound.

And then came the war between the states and the emancipation of the Negro. Lincoln struck the shackles of slavery from the black man's wrists and ankles. But the Negro found himself in much the same fix of a white man who, imprisoned in the heart of Africa, might be freed and turned loose there to shift for himself. The Negro was emancipated in name only. He was still a slave to his strange environment and absolutely at the mercy of those who had been his masters. A splendid testimonial to the humanitarianism of the white people is the fact that the Negro did not fare worse than he did after the Civil War. It was a bad predicament for the unlettered Negro. It was a bad predicament too for the lordly Cavaliers of the South to live on terms of political equality with blacks who had been their former slaves.

But somehow or other the blacks and the whites have lived on together. The Negro has made himself generally a good and useful citizen. He has acknowledged the education, social and financial superiority of the white race and shrewdly submits to it. By thrift and industry millions of them have acquired property. They have embarked in every profession and in every business and have developed wise leaders. They haven't had the opportunities of white men to advance in the arts of civilization, but they have made astounding progress in their time.

And now the Negroes come upon a great milestone in the history of their race in America. They embark upon another century and no one knows what it holds in store for them. Some say they can not go on living side by side with the whites; that a clash of interests is inevitable and there is trouble ahead. The experience of the past and the facts of the present do not support this pessimistic view. Here in eastern North Carolina white and colored are getting along pretty well together. The northeastern North Carolina Negro is usually a good and useful and law abiding citizen. There are those who are indolent and given to petty crimes, but even they are more or less valuable; we could hardly get any road improvement without them. Some day this newspaper will try to show just what the Negroes in this city and vicinity are doing. It would be interesting to know all the trades, industries, profession and commercial enterprises they have engaged in; how many own farms; how many have acquired their own homes; how they live, what they think and what they aspire to.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
JANUARY 3 1919

NEGROES TO CELEBRATE.

Will Honor Men From Overseas and Training Camps.

The first great celebration of the part which the colored people took in the geat war will be at Church's Park Tuesday afternoon and night. The occasion will be one long to be remembered. There have been hundreds of colored soldiers returning home from camp and overseas and the experiences which they will describe will prove interesting. In many parts of the country these celebrations have been held by the colored people. Local colored citizens feel that they do not want the colored boys from this center to feel any less appreciation on the part of members of their race. Prominent speakers are scheduled. Among them are Dr. C. E. Morris, president National Baptist Convention, Helena, Ark.; Drs. W. T. Vernon (who was called to Philadelphia to deliver address on simlar occasion), T. O. Fuller, Sutton E. Griggs and others.

It will be a gala day for the colored people of Memphis. All the colored bands of the city are going to play. The fraternal organizations and churches are to turn out in bodies and the colored soldiers in uniform will march to give the white and colored citizens an opportunity to see what training they have received. The colored boy scouts will escort the uniformed men from the Plymouth Community House on Walker Avenue. They will be directed by the Uniform Rank of K. of P., headed by Maj. Dammons. All the uniformed colored soldiers are to meet at the community house, No. 762 Walker Avenue, Monday night at 8 o'clock, to receive instructions and free tickets. A small admission is charged others to bring the speakers and to make the occasion one long to be remembered in Memphis.

"The Negro in America" is the subject of an editorial appearing in the News and Observer of April 8. The comment was called forth as a result of the celebration of the third Centennial of the Negro in America by the Negroes of Elizabeth City, at which time Governor Bickett was the principal speaker. The Observer in commenting on this occasion says that while the "Colored man in this country has enough to complain of" yet his progress in his three hundred years from Africa is "one of the most remarkable steps forward made by any people.

The editorial is a marked change from the attitude of this paper on the Negro in years past. It is but evidence of the changes wrought by the mighty struggle.

After speaking of the progress of the past, and the status of the present, the Observer says, "better yet the days ahead of him are of more promise to him than the day of the past, for this country is a progressive country and the Negro goes along with the rest of the people in his progress." Surely "the old order changeth" and yet there are spineless men among us who talk of "Tomfoolery."

PITTS PA CHRISTIAN ADVO.
MARCH 20, 1919

The Negro Tercentenary

Beginning with March 23 and continuing throughout that week is to be observed the three hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Negroes in America. In 1619 came the ship which brought the first black men to Virginia. Of this historic event the colonial secretary Rolfe wrote in his record: "About the last of August came in a Dutch man of warre that sold us twenty Negroes." Of this transaction the celebration to be held next week is the commemoration. In the Negro churches special and elaborate programs are to be carried out, and the entire Negro population of the country will join in the celebration. Nowhere in the world has the black race made such progress as it has in the United States, a fact which this tercentenary will emphasize.

744 Wilmington, N. C., Dispatch
DECEMBER 29, 1913

EMANCIPATION DAY BE CELEBRATED HERE

Shiloh Baptist Church Will Be Scene of Celebration in Wilmington

Emancipation day exercises will be held in the Shiloh Baptist church January 1, it was announced last night. The negroes of the city are making great preparations for observance of the day on which they were granted their freedom by the United States government.

The orator of the day will be Rev. A. F. Elms, pastor of the Eleventh Street Congregational church. Special features of the celebration will include a parade with the drum and bugle corps and more than 100 negro soldiers taking part. Red Cross workers will also occupy a prominent place in the line of march.

At the church singing will be a feature of the program.

Emancipation day is celebrated throughout the United States by the negroes. It is regarded very much as the whites regard their Fourth of July celebrations.

NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC
JUNE 28, 1919

Color Line

—Thousands of the colored residents of New York celebrated their emancipation day on the 19th, the anniversary of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, fifty-six years ago.